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THE END NOT YET.

Bismarck Protests Against the Electoral Disqualification Decree.

Gambetta Warmly Defends it, and Orders its Execution.

A Demonstration in Favor of Prosecuting the War "to the Death."

The People in the Streets of Lyons Cry "Vive la Guerre!"

Prussian Forces Marching on Havre.

Reported Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Trochu.

Rumored Death of Gen. Bourbaki from Self-Inflicted Wounds.

THE ELECTIONS.

Bismarck Fears That They Will Not be Free Enough—He Protests Against Gambetta's Electoral Disqualification Decree—Gambetta Defiant—The War to be Prosecuted "To the Death."

VERSAILLES, Feb. 3.—An official note from Count VON BISMARCK points M. GAMBETTA to the decree issued by him, declaring the ineligibility to the Assembly of the functionaries under the Empire, as a corroboration of the fears expressed by M. FAVRE, that the elections will not be free; in consequence of which, continues the Count, "I proposed the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, which was refused by M. FAVRE." The note concludes with a protest from BISMARCK against the decree, and the statement that the Germans will only recognize an Assembly composed of freely elected Deputies.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PREFECTS.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4.—Instructions issued yesterday by M. GAMBETTA to the Prefects of Departments, requested a strict execution of the electorial disqualification decree.

Delegates from the Republican Committees throughout France are arriving at Bordeaux.

GARIBALDI has accepted the candidacy for the representation of Nice in the National Assembly.

GAMBETTA'S REPLY TO BISMARCK.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4—Later.—Count BISMARCK having protested against the electoral disqualification decree of the Bordeaux Government, M. GAMBETTA has made a reply, in which he warmly defends that document, and says: "It frustrates the plans of BISMARCK and his accomplices in the fallen dynasty, and the insolent pretension of the Prussian Minister to interfere with the Constitution of a French Assembly.

"WAR TO THE DEATH."

The best justification of the Bordeaux Government is the public meeting of last night, which resolved on a mass demonstration tomorrow to formally request M. GAMBETTA to accept the Presidency of a Committee of Public Safety, and prosecute the war to the death.

The Powers of the Bordeaux Delegation Withdrawn by the Paris Government.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The *Gaulois* of today says the Paris Government has withdrawn the powers of the Bordeaux delegation.

PARIS.

A Slight Riot—The Food Supply—Candidates for the Assembly—German Gains Through the Fall of the City—Attempted Assassination of Trochu.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Travelers who left Paris on Wednesday arrived at Brussels today. They report the city quiet. There was some slight disorder upon the receipt of news of the signing of the armistice, but the rioters were easily appeased. There was great difficulty in procuring food, and 28,000 persons have already asked for permission to leave the city. A preliminary electoral meeting, which had been held in Paris, decided in favor of the following candidates for the National Assembly:

Victor-Hugo, Gambetta,
Garibaldi, Soisset,
Quinet, Dorian.

The members of the Paris Bourse have published a list of ninety military navel, literary and legal celebrities, to be submitted to the great Electoral meeting. The Rentes were quoted at 50f. 25c.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It is now known that about 180,000 prisoners were taken in Paris, with 1,500 cannon and 400 field-pieces and *mitrailleuses*. The gunboats in the Seine, and the rolling stock of the railways were also appropriated by the Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Foreign office announces that an offer has been made to Count BISMARCK and M. FAVRE to place English resources at their disposal for the supply of Paris with food, the arrangements to be under the superintendence of French and German agents.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that an attempt has been made at Paris to assassinate Gen. TROCHU. The General's orderly officer was killed but he himself was not injured.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Efforts of Neutral Powers in Behalf of Peace—A Mediation from Italy en route for Versailles.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—The efforts of the neutral Powers to intervene in the peace negotiations at Versailles encounter great difficulties. There is no truth in the report that Chevalier NIGRA goes to Versailles for the purpose of mediating between BISMARCK and FAVRE.

The London Times' Story Denied—What Germany Demands—Other Groundless Reports.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It has been ascertained that the *Times'* statement of the conditions of peace, as regards the cession of Lorraine and Pondicherry, and the transfer of twenty ships of war to Germany, is incorrect. The truth is that the Germans are, under the proposed terms, to keep Alsace and the fortress of Metz. The indemnity demanded of M. THIERS in November was four milliards of francs, a figure which it is possible has been doubled since that date.

The report that the Ex-Empress EUGENIE has left her residence at Chiselhurst for the continent also proves to be without foundation in fact; as does also another report that M. HENRY CONTI, formerly the private Secretary to the Emperor NAPOLEON has arrived in England on a special mission.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Reported Death of Bourbaki—Excitement in Lyons—The People Cry "Vive la Guerre"—Prussians Marching on Havre.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The *Gaulois* has a telegram announcing that Gen. BOURBAKI has died from the wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—There is no confirmation as yet of the rumor, emanating from the *Gaulois*, of the death of Gen. BOURBAKI.

"VIVE LA GUERRE!"

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4.—Gen. BELLOT, Commander of the Eighteenth French Corps, has arrived at Lyons. He reports that the retreat of the Army of the East was caused by the want of provisions and munitions, and the effect of the armistice. There have been demonstrations of an extremely warlike character on the part of the people of Lyons, thousands of whom have assembled in public meetings, and paraded the streets, with shouts of "*Vive la guerre!*" and "*Vive la Commune!*"

HAVRE THREATENED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is said that a force of 5,000 Prussians is at Yvetot, marching on Havre. They report that other corps are following them.

The Orleans Princes—Reopening of Railroad Communication—A Statement from Marshal McMahon.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—It is now said the Orleans Princes will not accept of candidatures for the French National Assembly.

THE PARIS AND STRASBOURG RAILWAY.

SARREBOURG, France, Feb. 3.—The bridges on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad have been restored, and all trains are now running between Epernay and Nancy.

THE FRENCH AT WOERTH.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Marshal MCMAHON, in a published letter, denies the truth of the Prussian assertions that the French at the battle of Woerth used explosive bullets, and that the French wounded were allowed to cross Belgian territory.

Chicago to Aid France—Celebration in Cincinnati of German Victories—A Grand Procession and Illumination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A large meeting was held at the Opera-house, this evening, to raise funds for the relief of the French. Hon. W. J. COOLBOUGH presided, and speeches were made by the Marquis DE CHAMBRON, Hon. J. W. JUDD and others.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The German jubilee to-night, in celebration of the victories in France, was an immense affair. The procession embraced all the German societies in the city, accompanied by bands of music. In the German part of the city the houses were illuminated and gorgeously decorated with American and German flags. The streets were densely packed with spectators.

THE NEW EMPIRE.

William's Reply to the Congratulatory Address of the Prussian Diet—More Sacrifices May be Necessary from the German People.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The President of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet read to that body today a reply from the Emperor to the loyal and congratulatory address presented to him upon the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial crown.

The Emperor expresses his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments declared in their address, and a fervent hope for the peace and prosperity of the new Empire. Though there is now, he says, some prospect that the severe struggle into which Germany was forced will soon be finished, it can as yet only be considered that there is ground for hope of the re-establishment of peace. It is not impossible that the war will continue, and great sacrifices still be necessary from the German people.

AID FOR FRENCH SUFFERERS.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee—Appeal to the American People—Fifty Thousand Francs Sent to Paris.

A meeting of the committee to raise funds for the relief of the starving French, which was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, was held, yesterday morning. Among the members present were Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman; Mr. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary; Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, and Messrs. A. S. Hatch, Morris K. Jesup, R. Warren Weston, Stephen W. Carey, S. B. Ruggles, Cyrus W. Field, and R. Watts Sherman.

Mr. JESUP urged the necessity of immediate action, and proposed that a dispatch should be sent at once to Minister WASHBURNE, notifying him that 50,000 francs would be sent him immediately, and authorizing him to purchase provisions for the relief of the suffering. Mr. HATCH suggested that the amount should be $50,000. Mr. STOKES said that experience showed that public meetings were the best means to awaken popular enthusiasm in such cases as this, and urged that one be held. He referred to the success of such meetings during our war. Mr. HATCH, Mr. STOKES, Mr. RUGGLES and others united with Mr. JESUP in advising that a dispatch be sent to Mr. WASHBURNE, notifying him that 50,000 francs would be placed at his disposal for the purchase of provisions.

The Chairman read the following appeal, which was unanimously adopted:

To the People of the United States, in behalf of the Suffering Population of France:

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, to organize measures of relief for the suffering population of France, is now prepared to receive contributions of money and supplies, which will be gratefully acknowledged. The Committee appeals to the American people for this object in the sacred name of charity, and for that alone. It does not wish to refer to the merits of the conflict which has unhappily arisen between the great nations of Germany and France, for it believes that discussion on these points should cease in the presence of such suffering and want. The German Army, with a noble magnanimity, and setting an example which is worthy of our admiration, has shared their scanty rations with their starving foes. Let it not be said that we of our abundance have done less than they! The French people have been engaged in a war of the most destructive character. It has drawn fearfully upon their resources, exhausted their supplies and crippled their industries. In the agricultural districts the last year's crop was a short one, and the present one was harvested only in part, and much of what was gathered has since been destroyed or appropriated to the use of the armies. Their land has been the scene of numerous battles of terrible magnitude, and the horrors of war have been brought to their very doors. An immediate supply of food is needed for the starving population. The farmers must have seed to plant in their fields in the Spring, or the crops of next season will not be forthcoming. Unless speedy action is taken for the relief of the inhabitants, intense misery and destitution must prevail. Other nations are moving in this work of true humanity. Shall it be said that Americans stood idly by and extended no helping hand to the French people in their "hour of distress." Our duty as a Christian nation forbids us to be indifferent to their appeal for relief. The charity that gives quickly is a double charity, and the committee therefore cannot too strongly impress upon all the necessity of prompt action. Every day lost is for France a day of misery unalleviated. Contributions in money should be forwarded at once. Supplies of breadstuffs and seed for the sowing the crops in the Spring will, it is hoped, be sent by the farmers of the West, for the proper conveyance of which future arrangements will be made. The Committee calls upon its fellow-citizens everywhere to engage in this work of humanity and love; it urges them to organize in every city, town and village at once, and earnestly, and to forward their contributions without delay. And it feels assured that this appeal to the benevolence of all will receive an earnest and generous response.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman.
CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.

Remittances in money, which will be transmitted to Paris without delay, can be made to CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, No. 27 Pine-street.

On motion of Mr. JESUP, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of immediate action, the Treasurer be instructed to notify the American Minister at Paris that the sum of 50,000 francs will be placed to his credit at once with J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London, to be followed by further remittances, to be used by him in the purchase of such supplies for the suffering population in France as may to him appear necessary.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. HATCH, was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed by the Chairman to receive supplies of grain, provisions, &c., and to take charge of the receipts, storage and shipment of the same; and that notice be given through the newspapers, in connection with the appeal, that communications on the subject of such contributions may be addressed to the Chairman of that Committee, and that all shipments of supplies should also be consigned to him.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to serve as such Committee: David Dows, Isaac H. Reed, S. W. Carey, C. G. Francklyn, Edward Hincken.

The following telegram was received from CHAS. C. BEAMAN, JR.:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.

The President says that the Government has vessels fit for transporting grain to France and will gladly use them for that purpose provided Congress will authorize the same. A resolution giving this authority will be called up in the Senate today. Mr. TREILHARD, the French Minister, desires me to present to you his most grateful acknowledgment for the action of the Chamber of Commerce, and to say that his Government will probably soon be able to carry back to France such food and grain as the charity of the American people may bestow.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY.

Arrest of Prominent Merchants and Steam-Ship Officials—Capture of Valuable Silks and Laces by Treasury Agents.

Some time ago Capt. JAMES S. CHALKER, Special Agent of the Treasury Department in this City, received private information concerning an extensive smuggling conspiracy, in which THOMAS WILSON and JOHN GILLIGAN, dealers in imported goods, at No. 135 Church-street, and several other persons, were alleged to be implicated.

A sharp investigation was made by Capt. CHALKER, aided by Capt. CHARLES N. BRACKETT and Mr. BRUSH, Special Treasury Agents, which resulted in the capture of about $4,000 worth of foreign silks and laces, and in the arrest of WILSON and GILLIGAN, and of ANDREW WRIGHT and ROBT. SMITH, purser and stevedore respectively, of the steamer *Europa*, of the Glasgow line, besides that of DUNCAN MCCOLM, a Jersey City stevedore. The latter was apprehended by Chief FOWLER, of the Jersey City Police, and was found in the possession of the smuggled goods, which were concealed in a bag. He said that the goods were given to him by WRIGHT, the purser, to conceal at his house until such time as they should be called for. The prisoner was committed for examination by Commissioner MOOREHEAD, of Jersey City. The two steamship officials were arrested by Detective CARROLL, and were transferred to the custody of the Treasury Agents, who brought them before Commissioner SHIELDS, in this City. They were subsequently taken to Ludlow-street Jail by Deputy Marshals ROBINSON and CROWLEY, in default of $10,000 bail each, to await an examination on Monday. WILSON, who arrived from England on the steamer *City of Antwerp* on Thursday last, was arrested in Church-street, together with GILLIGAN, his partner. They were held in $10,000 bail each by Commissioner SHIELDS. A seizure warrant was issued by Judge BLATCHFORD for the confiscation of their books and papers, on the application of Capts. CHALKER and BRACKETT. The store owned by the alleged smuggling firm was also taken possession of, together with the contents, which were placed in charge of Custom-house officials.

Suicide by a Jealous Lover.

MAURICE O. CRAWFORD, aged 22, and a native of this City, deliberately shot himself this morning at No. 120 Prince-street, in a paroxysm of jealousy. CRAWFORD had formed the acquaintance of a young girl from New-Jersey, aged 17, who now prefers being known as LILLIE MILLIAMS, a fictitious name, assumed for the purpose of concealing her identity from her sorrowing parents. LILLIE had been an inmate of the bagnio No. 145 Greene-street, kept by English HARRY, until Thursday last, when CRAWFORD engaged apartments for her at No. 120 Prince-street.

Last night he and two young companions, named HENRY S. HALLET and JARED LUFF, were on a spree together, and CRAWFORD became slightly intoxicated. When he arrived at LILLIE's new home, about 12½ o'clock, he chanced to hear that she had spoken to a man in the street, and he at once rushed upstairs in a fit of jealous rage.

Being in the habit of carrying a revolver, CRAWFORD brandished the weapon before the affrighted girl's eyes, and threatened to take her life. LUFF and HALLET endeavored to take the pistol from him, when the weapon was suddenly discharged, and CRAWFORD fell with a wound through the chest.

The Eighth Ward Police were soon on the scene, and removed the wounded man to the Station-house, where he was alive when our reporter left, though he was evidently in a dying condition.

The misguided young man lives in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Second-avenue, and is evidently possessed of means, as he was well dressed and carried considerable valuable jewelry on his person. His friends claim that the wound was an accidental one, though the contrary will probably prove the case.

A Big Row about Nothing.

Startling rumors were afloat last night down-town to the effect that a prominent Police Magistrate had so far forgot his official position as to knock down another politician, while in the liquor-saloon of FARRAR & LYON, No. 91 South-street, near Fulton Ferry. Investigation into the matter revealed the fact that the Magistrate and a certain Ex-Coroner were in the saloon yesterday afternoon, when their companion uttered a disparaging remark about Congressman JOHN FOX. The Judge said it was a lie, and deliberately knocked his opponent down. The difficulty went no further, however, and the party separated. The report that sundry knives and pistols were drawn in the saloon, and that the Police interfered, was a fiction, and the natural result of Dame Rumor's inveterate habit of exaggeration.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer. Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.96	46	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.19	37	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	29.94	2	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.21	7	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.00	50	S. W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.29	33	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	29.99	34	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	39	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.19	20	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.20	31	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.17	15	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	30.22	16	E.	High.	Snow.
Key West, Fla.	30.10	66	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.04	42	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.04	49	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.07	20	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.12	53	W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	29.94	48	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.09	58	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.12	10	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Omaha	29.56	39	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	30.33	.3	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.12	22	N.	V. gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.14	31	N.	V. gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.29	4	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.08	54	S. W.	V. gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.78	49	S. E.	V. gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.98	27	E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.19	20	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.98	42	N.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.02	48	S.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.02	41	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-London	30.02	.1	N. W.	....	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A large meeting of citizens of Painesville was held at the Cowles House this afternoon to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of HORACE GREELEY. After partaking of an excellent supper, appropriate toasts were read and responded to. A letter from Mr. GREELEY, regretting his inability to be present, was read.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Conference—No Definite Action as Yet—More Hopes and Expectations of a Satisfactory Settlement of the Alabama Claims—Death of Robertson, the Dramatist—Annexation Schemes of Servia.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The members of the Conference upon the Eastern question met again this afternoon. All the signatory Powers except France were represented. The deliberations were prolonged, lasting several hours, but no practical results are known to have been reached. The next session will be held on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, today, remarks were made by Messrs. SAMUEL ROBERT GRAVES and WILLIAM RATHBONE, members of Parliament from Liverpool—the former conservative and the latter liberal in politics—in which the hope was expressed that the new American Minister, Mr. SCHENCK, would be enabled to settle the *Alabama* claims in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Great Britain. Both gentlemen agreed in the expression of the conviction that all native-born Americans cherish an affection for England, and that it was the alien residents of the United States alone who were hostile to this country.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the distinguished dramatist, and author of "Society," "Ours," "Caste," and many other comedies, died suddenly yesterday, at the age of forty-two.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—It is said that the Government of Servia has submitted a proposition to the Porte for a peaceable discussion by the two Governments on the subject of the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Servia.

The Danube Question Excluded from the London Conference—The Papal Guarantees.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the London Conference having considered the treaty in relation to the navigation of the Danube apart from the Black Sea question, excludes it from its future deliberations on the Danubian question. The European Commission having charge of the navigation of that river, therefore, remains in force. To this course England, Germany and Russia raise no objection, and the Porte has given its consent.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—The first clause of the Papal Guarantees bill has been carried through the Chamber of Deputies.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Perils of Southern Railroads—A Sleeping-Car Thrown Over an Embankment—The Particulars Suppressed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Another terrible accident is reported on the Jackson Railroad, two sleeping-cars of the northern-bound train having been thrown from the track and badly smashed. A large number of passengers are reported to have been injured, many of them severely. The railroaders seem to have smothered effectually the particulars of this last calamity.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of a Schooner—Quotations of Mining Stock—Shipments of Treasure—Departure of a Vessel for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The weather is warm and dry....The schooner *Yolo* was wrecked on the 1st inst., in Caspar Creek. The crew were saved, but two of the men who went to their rescue were drowned.... The stock market is depressed; Crown Point, $31 50; Belcher, $11; Gould & Currey, $46; Ophir; $3 75; Yellow Jacket, $42; Savage, $41 50; Meadow Valley, $28; Norcross, $101; Overman, $4 62; Eureka Consolidated, $11....The steamship *Colorado*, for Panama, carried $168,000 in treasure, of which $5,000 is for New-York, $20,000 for Punta Arenas, and the balance for England. ....Sailed, brig *Mary Belle Robert*, for Hong Kong, today.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Business Establishments Burned at Coburg, Ontario—Loss $150,000.

COBURG, Ontario, Feb. 4.—A large fire occurred here last night, originating in the store occupied by SUTHERLAND & Co., on King-street, and spreading westward to the telegraph and express offices, and eastward to MCCALLUM & SONS, dry goods, and JEFFREY & Co., hardware merchants, and the Bank of Toronto. The whole block was destroyed. The losses are as follows: MCCALLUM & Co., $60,000; insurance, $20,000. SUTHERLAND & Co., $35,000; insurance, $80,000. JEFFREY & Co., $28,000; insurance not known. The Bank of Toronto saved all its valuables and papers. JEFFREY & Co. saved about half of their goods in the warehouse, but the contents of their retail department were lost. The contents of the Montreal Telegraph Company's and the Express Company's offices were saved. MCCALLUM owned three stores, and JEFFREY owned their own and the bank building. The total loss is probably $150,000.

The Adelphi Theatre, of Boston, Destroyed—The Parks Hotel, Adjoining, Damaged—Reported Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A fire at about 12 o'clock to-night entirely destroyed the Adelphi Theatre, together with its contents. The fire also communicated to the Parks House, which was damaged to the amount of $25,000. The loss on the theatre is $35,000 and the loss on the scenery and wardrobes will reach to about as much more. There is a report that some lives have been lost, but at this hour it is impossible to ascertain the truth of the report.

THE WEST.

Progress of the Cheney Trial—Fatal Affray in Ohio—Cincinnati in Darkness—A Girl Shoots her Paramour.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The evidence having been closed yesterday in the Cheney Ecclesiastical trial, today has been given to the pleas of counsel, the time being filled by FULLER for the defense, and S. CORNING JUDD for the prosecution. The case is closed, but the decision will not be made until next week.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—A few days ago JOSEPH STRYKER, in Warren County, Ohio, and his late tenant, GEO. BURCH, had an altercation regarding the lease, in which blows were exchanged, resulting finally in breaking the skull of STRYKER, by a blow with a stick given by VAN HORN, a third party. STRYKER died yesterday, both the others were arrested....Such a thick cloud of smoke rested upon the city till 11 o'clock this forenoon that lighting of gas was necessary in almost all houses. In some parts of the city objects could not be seen over half a square.... WM. D. GALLAGER, an old and well-known merchant, died yesterday.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.—NETTIE BROWN, a young woman formerly from Zanesville, Ohio, shot her paramour, JEFF. GILMAN, river engineer, this forenoon. GILMAN says it was done while he was asleep, and the girl says it was while he was in the act of striking at her with a hatchet. GILMAN is not dead yet, but the surgeons think he cannot survive; the girl gave herself up, and is in the city lock-up.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Under Water—A Favorable Route for the Ship Canal Discovered by Capt. Selfridge—Revolutions as Usual—Potosi said to be in Ruins—Drouth and Earthquakes.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 4.—Panama dates of Jan. 24 have come to hand by an arrival from Aspinwall....The Panama Railroad was again submerged near Bujio in three feet of water. No trains were passing over the road from shore to shore....A proposition to raise a loan of $50,000,000 has been made in the Peruvian Congress....A great drouth is reported at Buenos Ayres....In Uruguay the revolution continues. The Government forces had attacked Cocio, and lost 150 men....A smart shock of earthquake has been felt at Guayaquil. No particulars....From Aspinwall comes a statement that Capt. SELFRIDGE, of the Darien Expedition, writes from Paya, in the interior, on the 13th of January, that he has discovered a route for a canal, the summit of which is but 300 feet above the ocean. The route commences near the mouth of the Atrato River....Advices from Bolivia state that La Paz was still held by the revolutionists. MORALES, their leader, was organizing forces at Sicasica. Emigration continued, and trade was paralyzed. Potosi had been captured after six hours' fighting by the revolutionists, who lost 500 men in killed alone. The city was pillaged for three days, and all manner of atrocities committed by the drunken soldiers. Col. PARENTE and two officers of Gen. RENDON have been shot....Potosi is in ruins. 50,000 Indians are flocking from all the provinces to unite with the revolutionists. A battle is imminent.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Hornet at Port-au-Prince Preparing for Her Return to the United States—A Spanish War Steamer on the Watch—Fishing for the Porto Rico Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Haytian advices of the 1st have been received. A Spanish war steamer was watching closely the Cuban steamer *Hornet*, which was at Port-au-Prince, flying American colors day and night. The crew of the *Hornet* were making preparations to embark for the United States, their passage having been taken. The country was quiet, and the people satisfied with the condition of affairs. Worms had destroyed the cotton-plant in the Artibonite District. Commerce was suffering, the premium on gold was increasing, and the deliveries of produce were lighter than ever before known.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 4.—The cable fleet, with Sir CHARLES BRIGHT on board, leave here on Monday, and will remain at sea until the lost Porto Rico cable is recovered.

SMALL-POX IN MANITOBA.

Terrible Ravages of the Epidemic—Two Thousand Deaths Among the White and Indians—Big Lake Nearly Depopulated—Scarcity of Provisions.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 4.—The following has been received here from St. Paul:

"The *Manitoban* of the 21st ult., has been received, and contains confirmatory news of the ravages of the small-pox in Saskatchewan. Mr. W. F. CLARK, of the Hudson Bay Service, arrived at Winnepeg on the 18th ult. He was forty-six days reaching there. He says upon the trip he heard nothing of the disease until reaching Victoria. At that place two daughters of Rev. Mr. MCDOUGAL, a Wesleyan missionary, had fallen victims to the scourge. Mr. MCDOUGAL himself had also been attacked. From Victoria upward the ravages had been great. Big Lake is almost depopulated, and most of the few survivors have left for the plains. At this place 280 persons had died. The missionaries and sisters are doing a noble work among the unfortunates, but are comparatively of little use on account of the smallness of their number. It is estimated that 2,000 people have fallen victims to the plague, including Indians. Buffaloes are reported to be very scarce, and many people are said to be in great want of food. The Hudson Bay Company is feeding many of the unfortunates.

LEGISLATURES.

Missouri Still Itching for the National Capital—The Kansas Law-Makers Enjoying Themselves—Massachusetts Pays For Her Constabulary.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The State Senate this afternoon passed a concurrent resolution, instructing Senators and Representatives to Congress to vote against further appropriations to the national capital at Washington, and also requesting them to urge a removal of the capital to some more central and convenient point.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 3.—At 3 o'clock this P. M. a special train arrived from Topeka, bringing the members of the Legislature, which adjourned yesterday for the purpose of attending a banquet tendered by the citizens of Leavenworth. They were met by an immense concourse of citizens, and on the arrival of parties on the other roads, they were all escorted to Leavenworth and other points in the vicinity, after which they sat down to a sumptuous banquet, never before equaled in this State. It was followed by toasts and responses from the leading citizens of the State. The festivities will conclude with a grand ball at Odd-fellow's Hall.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The House has concurred with the Senate on the bill appropriating $105,000 for the pay of the State Constabulary.

The Kensington Bank Robbery—One of the Watchmen Suspended for Disobedience of Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—MURPHY, one of the watchmen of the Kensington Bank, has been suspended on account of disobeying orders. The fact that the neighbors were not alarmed by the hammering of the burglars is thus explained: One of the watchmen is a sort of a shoemaker, and he has been accustomed to bringing in his bench and working at night. When the people heard the hammering they thought it was him hammering on his lap-stone. Had not Mr. MURPHY disobeyed the order in the first place the robbery would not have been committed. He was notified not to admit any person after the closing of the bank.

Accident on the Hudson—The Ice Giving Way—Four Fishermen Supposed to be Drowned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Sunday Morning Press*, from Peekskill, says that the ice in the Hudson at Cruger's moved, this afternoon, with about 150 fishermen upon it. At the same time a tremendous gale of wind prevailed. The fishermen, in great consternation, rushed for the shore, and at last accounts four of them were known to have perished.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Sister STANISLAUS, a member of the Order of Carmelite Nuns, died at the convent, in this city, yesterday, aged seventy years. She was one of the original members of the Order in Maryland, established nearly sixty years ago, and has been active and useful throughout her life.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—This afternoon a woman named ELLEN OMARA, in a fit of insanity, jumped from the third story of her boarding-house, on the levee, and was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful....MARTIN FREEMAN, an employe at AVERY's plow factory, was caught in a belt and horribly mutilated.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to promote commerce and encourage ship-building. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SCHOOL LANDS IN OREGON.

The House joint resolution, authorizing the diversion of 500,000 acres of public land, granted by the United States to Oregon for common school purposes in that State, was passed.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS ABROAD.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President to station at the Port of New-York one or more national vessels to convey breadstuffs and supplies contributed by the people of the United States to France and Prussia for the destitute and suffering people thereof.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, moved to strike out all reference to Prussia. We were not advised that there was any destitution there. Germany had seemed, so far, able to paddle her own canoe, and we had no reason to conclude that they desired any assistance.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said large amounts had been raised in this country for Germany.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, suggested that the idea was to make no invidious distinction.

Mr. HOWARD regarded it as rather an anomalous state of affairs, for us to be sending supplies to a foreign country at war. During our war with rebels no European nation sent us any supplies.

Mr. POMEROY said they had sent us the men to fight our battles.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said there was nothing to make us discriminate in this matter between France and Germany. A great many of our people would desire to send their contributions to Germany.

Mr. HOWARD did not desire to be misunderstood. His sympathies had from the first been with Prussia. He would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, said his sympathies were with the suffering people of both countries; but as to the Government of Germany, he had failed to see where it had shown any sympathy for us in our struggle.

Mr. STEWART remarked that Germany had taken our bonds when other nations would not, and had thus given us means to carry on the war.

Mr. FOWLER—They deserve no credit for that; they were only smarter than other people, and they got an exorbitant rate of interest.

Mr. SCHURZ said it was undeniable, and the evidence was on file in the State Department, that Germany had sympathized with the Union during the rebellion. If they had not sympathized with us and believed we would be successful, they would not have bought our bonds.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, thought the resolution of Mr. POMEROY was a graceful one, and should have been passed at once. It was deplorable to bring into a question of a great and noble charity a discussion of the nature which had sprung up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said it was a difficult matter for him, or for any American, to decide as to which we owed most—to France or to Germany. But why consider this! Charity knows no persons nor discrimination.

The resolution was then passed.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, introduced a bill for the removal of the political disabilities of JOHN WILLIAMSON, of Savannah, Ga., and explained that Mr. WILLIAMSON had been elected Treasurer of Chatham County, Ga., under the supposition that his disabilities had been removed. The bill was then passed.

REVISION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The special order being the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department, it was taken up.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, stated that there had been no revision of the Post-office statutes since the last century.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, called attention to the provision of the Postal laws under which a letter mailed to a distant point, upon which only a small portion of the postage was prepaid, was forwarded to its destination, whereas a letter mailed, say, in New-York for Brooklyn, upon which two cents postage was prepaid, was not forwarded to its destination, but sent to the Dead Letter Office, and characterized this ruling of the Postmaster General as a great injustice, and gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to rectify it.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, urged the adoption of a cheaper and more uniform rate of postage, which would remedy that and other difficulties. One cent postage was what we wanted.

Mr. RAMSEY said that would create a great deficit.

Mr. SUMNER—Let there be a deficit. It will be in a good cause.

The Senate then, without further action on the pending bill, went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOMEOPATHIC UNIVERSITY WANTED.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, of New-York, presented the resolutions of the Homeopathic Society of Kings County, New-York, for the establishment of a National University at Washington, D. C., wherein homeopathy may be recognized as a system of medicine.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to prescribe an oath of office, "The oath to support and defend the Constitution." Referred.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, introduced a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the act of the 27th of July, 1866, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill releasing and discharging WM. and JOHN HANNEGAN and their sureties from a bond to the Government for the faithful performance of their contract for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids.

After an explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Ohio, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to credit GEORGE F. CUTTER, Naval Pay-master, for money stolen from him. Passed.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the restoration of GEO. A. STEVENS to the active list of the navy, with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander JOHN N. QUACKENBUSH to the active list of the navy. Passed.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. WILLARD, the Senate amendments to the House bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812 were non-concurred in. A Committee of Conference was asked for.

PAYMENT OF A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to THEODORE ADAMS the amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims in his favor, on the 18th of March, 1867. The claim was for $112,748, being the balance due under the contracts for the construction of thirty-eight mortar-boats and eight steam-tugs.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill, arguing that the judgment of the Court of Claims had been reversed by the Supreme Court, and that the bill should specify the actual amount appropriated.

Messrs. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, and STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, argued in support of the bill, stating that the decision of the Supreme Court had been based upon the technical point that the claim had been referred to a commission of the War Department, which was actually not the case.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, opposed the bill, and gave a history of the claim, which arose under Gen. FREMONT's administration of the Department of Missouri. The contracts in that Department were so tainted with fraud that a commission had been appointed to inquire into them. That Commission, consisting of Messrs. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois; JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, went to St. Louis. Mr. ADAMS, the claimant, came before the Commission and submitted his claim, and it was adjudicated on the testimony which he presented. An award was made and ADAMS received the money and gave a receipt in full, but he afterward brought a suit in the Court of Claims, which gave a judgment in his favor, which judgment was reversed in the Supreme Court on the ground that he had submitted his claims to the Commission, and received the amount awarded to him.

Mr. SCOFIELD replied to Mr. BENJAMIN, denying that ADAMS had been satisfied with the award of the Commission, which had been made on *ex parte* testimony, but claiming that he had signed the receipt under protest, and that the amount which he claimed was that which was due to him under the contract.

Mr. DAWES offered a substitute for the bill to pay $112,740 to THEODORE ADAMS, in full of all claims under his contract with the Government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar-boats and eight steam-tugs.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 105, nays 60.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask to have the Southern Pacific Railroad taken bill from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that that would require a two-third vote.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

The House at 1½ proceeded, as a special order, to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing that the first section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1867, applicable to the Territory of Idaho, shall apply to and be in force in Wyoming and Utah, the object being to take the power of redistricting from the Legislatures, and to give it to the United States Judges. The bill was opposed by Messrs. CAVANAUGH of Montana, HOOPER of Utah, and NUCKOLLS of Wyoming, but passed.

Mr. CULLOM also reported a bill repealing an act of the Wyoming Legislature making an apportionment for members of the Legislature. The repeal of the law gives the power to the Governor. Passed.

Mr. TAFFE, of Nebraska, from the same Committee, reported a bill forbidding Territorial Legislatures to pass private charters; but permitting them to pass general acts of incorporation. Passed. Also, a bill making the fees and compensation of United States attorneys, marshals and clerks in the Territories the same as are now allowed in Nevada. Passed.

Mr. DUVALL, of West Virginia, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the apportionment of members of the Territorial Assembly of Colorado. Passed.

Mr. DYER, of Missouri, from the same Committee, reported a bill annulling the legislative act of Montana of the 29th of December, 1869, regulating the tenure of civil offices, and also annulling all acts of that Legislature, providing for the payment of salaries or extra compensation to Federal officers or members, clerks or employes of the legislative Assembly other than the amount paid by the United States.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana, asked leave to offer an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all the Territories.

Mr. DYER declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

Mr. CAVANAUGH protested against the unfairness of making the bill applicable to one Territory only.

After considerable discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. CULLOM, from the same Committee, reported a bill providing a temporary civil organization for the Territory of Alaska. It declares Alaska a county, with the county seat at Sitka and attaches it to the Territory of Washington for executive, legislative and judicial purposes. It extends all the public laws of Washington Territory to the County of Alaska, which is to have one Councilman and two members in the Legislature of Washington Territory.

Mr. STARKWEATHER offered an amendment providing that the bill should not effect the rights of persons and companies having contracts for the fur-seal fisheries. Agreed to.

After some debate the bill was passed.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Thomas William Robertson.

Many will hear with surprise and regret of the sudden death of T. W. ROBERTSON, the author of some of the most popular comedies which have appeared for many years. He was born on the 9th of January, 1829, and was educated at Spalding, in Lincolnshire. He spent some years in Holland, and afterward began to write for the minor theatres. His reputation as a writer of light and graceful comedies, however, has been achieved in the last six years. "Society," the first of his pieces which attracted much attention, and gave him the high rank which he has since held as a dramatist, was brought out at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, in November, 1865. This was followed by "Ours" in the following year, which was produced at the same establishment, and almost simultaneously at Wallack's Theatre in this City. It had a very successful run in both countries at that time, and is favorably received by the public at all times. "Shadow Tree Shaft," which appeared in the early part of 1867, was less fortunate in winning the favor of theatre-goers; but "Caste" and "For Love," which were brought out the same year, gained a popularity which was an ample compensation for any disappointment felt for a single failure. Within the last three or four years the appearance of a new comedy by ROBERTSON has been an event looked for with interest by all lovers of the drama. Among the latest of his productions are "School" and "Play," which met with great success both in England and this country, and "War," which proved to be less popular. Still another, "Birth," is just announced on the bills of our leading comedy theatre. All of ROBERTSON's plays are characterized by naturalness of incidents and situations, brisk and lively action, and elegant and sparkling dialogue, and are singularly free from anything sensational or melo-dramatic. Hence their popularity with audiences of culture and good taste rather than with the crowd that fills the galleries of inferior places of amusement.

Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki.

Gen. BOURBAKI, whose death is reported in the cable dispatches this morning, was of Greek extraction. He was born at Paris on the 22d of April, 1816, and at twenty years of age we find him holding a Lieutenant's commission in the Zouaves. His military talent secured for him a rapid promotion in the service. He was Captain of Zouaves in 1842, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1850, and Colonel in 1851. Just before the Crimean War he was appointed General of a brigade, and throughout that campaign distinguished himself for his coolness and skill in the manipulation of forces in action. He took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. He was made General of a division in 1857, and in 1859 took a prominent part in the Italian campaign. In July, 1869, Gen. BOURBAKI became an Aid-de-camp of the Emperor, and on the breaking out of the present war commanded the Imperial Guard. After the disastrous close of the Summer campaign, and the end of the Imperial dynasty, he was among the beleaguered forces at Metz, whence he escaped by some mysterious connivance of the Prussian officers, and was reported to have paid one or more visits to the French Empress in England, the import of which has never been definitely known. He was afterward named by the provisional authorities for the command of the Army of the Loire, and was afterward sent into the east. His determined effort to commit suicide after the capitulation of Paris, and the driving of his own army from French soil, is matter of recent news. His death was occasioned by the wounds which he received at his own hands.

Banquet to Gen. Pleasonton.

On Friday evening last, PETER LORILLARD, Esq., gave a fine reception to Gen. PLEASONTON, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at his residence in this city. A banquet was also given to Mr. PLEASONTON last evening at Delmonico's. Mr. WM. E. DODGE presided. Among those present were: Isaac Sherman, Hiram Barney, Paul W. Spofford, Peter Cooper, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Jonathan Sturges, Joseph F. Daly, Chas. A. Lamont, John H. Sherwood, Nathaniel Sands, G. H. Barnard, John Jacob Astor, John Falconer, John E. Hamilton, Charles Lanier, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward S. Jaffrey, E. W. Stoughton, William M. Vermilye, Horace Greeley, Peter Lorillard, F. A. Sands, Paul Rufus Ingalls, Calvin T. Hurlburt, Judge Curtis, Dr. Isaac Taylor, Prof. Barnard, Charles H. Marshall, James M. Brown, Edwards Pierrepont, John D. Jones.

Mr. GREELEY was the first speaker. He said he had come there, as he believed many others, to testify their personal appreciation of Gen. PLEASONTON. He rejoiced that the President had seen fit to call so able a man to his councils, and trusted that in his new position Gen. PLEASONTON would represent to the great men who represent the nation, that the income tax was obnoxious to the people. If the tax could be brought home to every man, and all could be made to bear a proper share, he would be in favor of it; but when he saw others in his own neighborhood, better off in this world's goods than he was, paying less tax than he did, it galled him, and he felt that to the honest portion of the community it was oppressive. If the tax was honestly collected, many would be its enemies who were now its friends. He rejoiced in the appointment of Gen. PLEASONTON, for he was sure he would administer this office carefully and justly, and would be the champion of those who wished to rid the country of such an obnoxious income-tax law.

Gen. PLEASONTON said that he felt highly honored at being the recipient of so much kindness. He felt distrustful when his name was first mentioned for the position, as to the advisability of appointing a military man to so high a civic position. But he found that the same rules which govern the soldier also govern the business man. The same discipline was necessary; and those who observed the fact the most, were the most successful. By applying to Government offices the measures practiced by business men, he would endeavor to gain the confidence of the people.

The banquet terminated at a late hour.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AT NIGHTFALL.

When, in the evening's solitude,
  My thought has leisure to be free,
The purer life, the higher mood,
  The nobler purpose wakes in me.

But in the cares that through the day
  Constrain the mind from hour to hour,
The nobler purpose fades away,
  Grows faint, and loses all its power.

So some pure star's excelling ray,
  With all the beauty of its light,
Is hidden by the glare of day,
  And only shines with fall of night.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

"LOCUM TENENS."

Of many wasted Autumns, I remember best that spent at Heleshore, some years ago. Heleshore is on the southern coast of England, and is one of those cities of refuge to which the pale-faces of our island flee for life. But it is not wholly garrisoned by invalids; others besides the sick betake themselves to the pleasant place, for its bright serenity and cheering airs are refreshing. Mind-workers go there for invigorating leisure, and tired people who toil not go there to rest from wearisome amusement. The town is mildly fashionable. Well, at this retreat I idled away the early Autumn of 1854. An uncle and aunt who were residents at Heleshore harbored me. Having occupied Inset Lodge for some years, they had a good many acquaintances in the neighborhood—kind, slow, elderly people like themselves. "Rather old for you," said my uncle, apologizing for his friends; "but they'll do to dine with, and some of them have sons and daughters." However, I did not much fraternize with the sons and daughters, but enjoyed roaming over the fair country alone, strolling along the cool elm-shaded lanes, or lying about like the oar-weed under the wave-worn cliffs.

To reward my hosts for not attempting to "amuse" me, I used to pick up bits of fern and seaweed for Aunt Landore, and to feed my uncle regularly with the *Times*, which I fetched from the town for him every afternoon. He made always a kind of clown's division of that paper, by giving me the advertisement sheet and keeping the news himself. But I was obliged to forgive him, for it was a time of war; and had he not, by having fought at Waterloo, earned an interest in all future battles? Once I tried his patience sorely by disposing of his daily *bonne bouche*. I suffered for my offense; events avenged his injury; these pages are a record of my punishment. Upon the occasion from which this short narrative dates, I had as usual lounged down to the stationer's shop at the time when the London papers arrived, and had secured the copy of the *Times* set apart for the Colonel. While returning along the bay-wall, I saw a girl a little distance ahead of me, tripping forward, hurried by the breeze. Her mission to the town seemed to have been the same as mine, for she carried a newspaper in her hand. Presently she opened it to glance at its contents, and soon became literally wrapped up in it, for the wind whirled the broad sheets round about her head, and she tried in vain to fight them down as she was blown along. "Was it a duty to deliver a ladye fair from an outrageous journal," I asked myself, hastily recalling precedents of rescue from innumerable novels. Memory furnished no case in point. My mind would not determine what course should be pursued, but my feet (said by a frank *cousine* to be the "best part of me") started to overtake the girl, who was blindly skimming onward. After a conflict with the windy newspaper she succeeded in overcoming its attacking columns, and was reducing them to submission, when, just as I neared her, a gust snatched the paper from her hands, and carried it over the bay-wall, swirling and rustling away. The waves, catching at the opportunity of relieving their monotonous existence, eagerly seized and devoured it. The girl stood looking after it in an attitude of despair. "What shall I do?" I heard her say to the sea. Her trouble seemed so disproportionate to the loss, that it bewildered me. Indeed, for an instant I thought it would be absolutely necessary to take a header into the ocean, and attempt to rescue the drowning *Times*. But I was young, and to die for a newspaper that did not even represent my political opinions seemed hard; so I substituted sympathy for assistance, and said consolingly that I feared it had gone. Then the newsless maiden became aware of my arrival on the scene. "What shall I do?" she repeated; "I ought not to have—— Papa will be so——" she faltered in broken accents, while her blue eyes seemed much more ready to swim than the coward they gazed upon. "And it's no use returning to Newbook's, (the stationer's,) for all his papers are bought up directly." Then suddenly a chivalrous (and, of course, lawless) impulse seized me. Plunging my hand in a pocket, I drew out my uncle's *Times*, and, with the flourish of a Grandison, and the feelings of a fraudulent trustee, offered it to her. She told me she could not think of taking it. I don't know how far that was true—but she took it. Then followed the proper polite contradictions and falsehoods. She said she deprived me of my newspaper; I said she didn't. She insisted that she was so careless; I said she wasn't. She said I was so good; with heroic courtesy I denied that also. Finally, while departing, she renewed her thanks for the service I had rendered. "Pray, don't mention it," said I, bowing myself off. "No, I will not," she murmured absently. This unexpected acquiescence reached me on the wind, and I went away quite puzzled.

I pondered back to the town. The girl was

Fair, and tall, and slender—
Eyes soft blue.

Not that I was afflicted by the recollection of her sweet countenance—no, for I was inured to pretty girls. My one sister always had a succession of them staying with her, and my having been so exposed to a dangerous atmosphere from boyhood had rendered me less susceptible than unacclimatized youth. Nevertheless, I meditated on the adventure. I could not, for the life of me, comprehend why any one should view the loss of a fourpenny newspaper as a downright calamity; but this girl certainly had so regarded it—with an anxious expression on her face real enough to be ludicrous. Before venturing homeward, I called at Newbook's, but found, as I had expected, that all his copies of the *Times* were then disposed of. With a delinquent air, I slunk back to Inset Lodge. "Have you anything to declare, Monsieur?" inquired Aunt Landore, the cheerful *douanière* who always examined me on my entering the house.

"Rien, Madame."

("Where's my *Times*?" asked my uncle.")

"Absolument rien?" she cross-examined.

"Absol—— No, by the way, I met a girl with a new face—that is to say, a new girl with a face," I stammered out, wishing to protract the examination before my aunt, and avoid that before my uncle—at least until I could indirectly break the news of his loss to him.

"A pretty new face, I think you mean to say, Sir," rejoined aunt, reaching for a visitors' list. "Well, who is she? What's her name? Where does she live?"

("And where's the *Times*?" boomed my uncle again from his chair in the window.)

"I don't know anything about her, except that she wears gauntlet-gloves, and one of those light black shawls you can see through, and a gold locket. It's the first time"——

("*Times!*" sounded again across the room.)

It was no use putting off the evil moment, so I made a clean breast of it. My uncle behaved grandly. The good old soldier even tried to say that he should himself have acted as I had done. After dinner he rose up, and without a word of reproach sallied out to a small club—a mile distant—where he would have to read the beloved paper *vi et armis*, under the scowls of members in waiting.

A fortnight afterward—during which time I sometimes saw the girl and a younger one, evidently her little sister, flitting about the shore like pretty sea-birds—my aunt said: "Edward, you remember embezzling our newspaper, don't you?"

It was an objectionable way of putting it, but I acquiesced.

"And you recollect the young lady who induced you to commit the crime?"

"I do."

"You said she wore a locket—was it in the shape of a Templar's shield, bearing a cross in blue enamel, like this?"—and my aunt sketched it.

"Yes, it was."

"Then I've been introduced to her this morning at the Lecouteurs. Don't you want to know all about her?"

"No."

"Dass ist nicht wahr," rejoined my aunt, who, I believe, must have acquired foreign languages in order that she might be rude with impunity; "so I shall tell you. Her name is Agnes Edelston; her father is a 'citizen of credit and renown,' and a widower."

"What brings him to Heleshore?"

"Lungs. He will Winter here. I'm going to like his daughters; I know I am, so I shall 'ticket' him."

Aunt Mary carried out her intention, and did "ticket" him next day.

Soon afterward came Mr. Edelston's card-case, carried by his daughters, he himself being too unwell to venture out; and we were "ticketed" in our turn.

Then Agnes Edelston came with the Lecouteurs to dine at Inset Lodge, and I took her down to dinner. "I really was so much obliged to you," she said, referring to the adventure on the bay-wall; "and you could help me still more, if I might venture to ask you."

"That I will. How?"

"Well, if you would be so good as not to mention it to papa when you see him, which I hope will be soon. The fact is," she continued, "I was transgressing by peeping into his *Times*—he disapproves of our reading the newspapers, so it was wrong of me; but then I was very——." She had a nervous habit of leaving sentences unfinished. However, I promised not to betray her; more than that, I made my aunt and uncle promise likewise. Certainly Aunt Mary would never have informed against any one less than a murderer; and as for the Colonel, he sympathized deeply with the offender, (forgetful of his own wrong,) and called her father a tyrant for monopolizing news.

In the drawing-room, again, the new guest quietly settled herself in a low chair close to my uncle, and listened while he expatiated to her on the subject of the war during the rest of the evening. When all were gone—"Edward," said the fine old warrior, quite aglow with the excitement of having, with the assistance of his fair ally, just overrun and reduced the Russian Empire, "that Miss Edelston's the best-looking, best-informed girl in the universe! She knows much more of military matters than the War Office. A feminine civilian, too! It's marvelous!" Now, to my uncle's mind, when it was "in uniform," a civilian personified ignorance, and a feminine civilian idiocy.

But when we went, in due course, to the Edelstons, my uncle found, to his surprise, that the "feminine civilian's" military knowledge had quite deserted her, and his efforts to induce her to join in further operations against Russia were unavailing. It soon became evident that the Crimean campaign, then the one topic of general conversation, was not tolerated by the head of the house, who took an early opportunity of informing us that he regarded the war as "a criminal expenditure of human" (money, he was about to say, but twisted the word into) "men." A weak ending, which annoyed our oratorical entertainer, as much as the sentiment displeased his guests.

"Mean-minded merchant!" muttered my uncle in the returning carriage, (alliterative abuse was the strongest kind his wife would tolerate.)

"He seems fond of his children, though," said Aunt Mary, who had the amiable vice of finding out good points in the unpopular.

"He bullies them," retorted her husband. "There's that dear nice girl not allowed to call her soul her own."

"Not, if her 'soul's in arms,'" I suggested.

"Ah! don't you say anything, Master Edward. You've had a pleasant evening, no doubt, lolling over the piano with her, talking nonsense."

"She doesn't talk nonsense."

"I didn't say she did—she couldn't." The Colonel was nearly rude, but he was also nearly right. True it was that the mind of Agnes Edelston did not seem to gravitate toward nonsense so naturally as the minds of most young ladies.

Of course it was impossible that any intimacy should spring up between the Colonel and the tax-hating merchant, who was a stern member of the peace-at-any-price faction, then beginning its existence. But the latter could not resist the general inclination to like my jocund aunt, nor did he seem to entertain any particular objection to her nephew, for there was nothing military about me—not even a mustache. Moreover, I was in those days a good listener, and had no opinions worth mentioning; negative qualities which Mr. Edelston duly appreciated—he being a politician, verbose and didactic.

We all took pity on his daughters, whom he seemed to harass by his strict rule and invalid's exactions, and we did what we could to enliven their stay at Heleshore.

"I shall get up a little picnic for you girls," Aunt Mary told them one day, in her said-and-done style; and the next minute she was seated at a desk writing the invitations. The guests, the day, the provisions were fixed upon, and then followed a discussion as to the place we should choose for the party. In the end, "Birds-home" was selected, the Edelstons voting for that spot rather from the attractiveness of its name than from a knowledge of the locality. But when my aunt happened to allude to it as "the island," one sister looked at the other with a perturbed and disappointed expression of countenance. "Island—a piece of land surrounded by water," quoted Edith, the younger one, from her geography, in a meaning tone.

"How do you get to Birds-home, Mrs. Landore?" inquired Agnes anxiously. "Is there a bridge?"

"No, dear. It's a picturesque rock—you must surely have seen it—about a quarter of a mile from the mainland. There are caverns in it where sea-birds build; a splendid place for a picnic; we shall row across to it."

"Ah! then I'm afraid we shall not be able to join your party, for papa does not allow us to venture in a boat unless he is with us."

"But, of course, Mr. Edelston is invited," said Aunt Mary with rueful effort.

"Thank you; but papa is such a bad sailor, the mere sight of the water makes him ill."

"Then it seems to follow that you don't have much boating?"

They confessed that they had never been upon the water.

"But, you know, there is not the slightest danger; don't you think you could persuade Mr. Edelston to let us take you?"

They shook their heads hopelessly. After a despondent silence, Edith turned to me as a last resource, and asked timidly if I would try to prevail upon her papa to let them go; he always listened to me, she said. Now, I had been under the impression that I always listened to him; but, flattered by the unfounded compliment, I undertook the difficult task suggested to me. On calling at their house next day to wrest the required permission from their obstinate parent, the girls told me that he was locked up with his account-books, which were regularly transmitted to him from town for inspection, but would not mind my disturbing him. Doubtful on the latter point, yet, I ventured to send Edith down to ask her father if I could see him. Leave was accorded, and I invaded Mr. Edelston's sanctum. He pushed aside some blue-lined books, and gave me readier audience than I anticipated.

"So you 'want to speak' to me, hey?" he said; "that's a phrase I can generally interpret."

"Your daughter has referred me to you, to——"

"Ah! I thought so," he exclaimed, (for he never allowed me to get out more than six or seven words at a time;) "you have come to ask my——"

"Consent."

"Consent," he repeated, overwhelming, as usual, my attempt to take up the talking by raising his voice, "to your marrying Agnes." (I started.) "You are surprised at my anticipating you, but we city men are not entirely devoid of sagacity," he continued in his pompously complacent tone. "I trust that you have refrained from extracting a definite promise from my daughter until—"

"Indeed, Mr. Edelston, I assure you I have never once thought of——"

"Doing so; quite right, quite right. This is not the first application of the kind which I have received. Agnes has personal attractions, and she will have comparative wealth; hence suitors for her hand have not been wanting——"

"But, Mr. Ed——"

"Do allow me to proceed," he said so snappishly, that I gave up all idea of explanation. "Those suitors I have considered ineligible, and have thought fit to reject. Now I look at you" (I sat with idiotically parted lips, the picture of bewilderment,) "you are very young—too young to marry. You have no profession; you do not seem to possess much business energy." (It was rather hard to be refused something one never asked for, and to be disparaged into the bargain.) "On the other hand, your demeanor is unpretentious and unobjectionable. Your estimable aunt, whose opinion I value, gives you a high character for steadiness. You do not seem to have imbibed that expensive taste for bloodshed which unfortunately characterises your uncle. I understand that you are the owner of a small landed property; and I must confess that I have been most agreeably impressed in your favor by remarking the intelligent view you take of the great political questions of the day."

"By Jove!" thought I, in utmost perplexity, "he's going to approve of me;" and, to my extreme bewilderment, he eventually did. Now, there was a pretty condition of things! I hurriedly reviewed my extraordinary position in a state of excited mental confusion resembling that of a Volunteer Colonel who has got his rear rank in front, with the Adjutant away on leave.

Agnes Edelston I liked excessively, more so almost than any girl I had ever talked to; but she was one of the sweet, sister-like girls to whom flirtation or "spooning" seems foreign, and I had never ventured, or even though of venturing, on anything of the kind. She was too frank and unaffected to "assist" at such contemptible amusements. One could not imagine that her round thoughtful eyes would ever learn or try to "give a side-glance and look down," or her tenderly curved lips simper at a compliment. But she was sensitive and lovable; and while His Longwindedness, her father, prosily discussed the question of our marriage, I thought how delightful it would be to call her wife.

The idea pleased me as much as if I myself had originated it. One serious-looking difficulty presented itself: What would Miss Edelston say to the arrangement? When my self-constituted father-in-law paused for want of polysyllables, I had sufficiently mastered the situation to be able to express due gratitude for his good opinion of me, and the honor he was bestowing, but I told him that I had not ventured to test his daughter's inclinations on the subject.

"Then you've acted with a scrupulous rectitude, which deserves and has my highest admiration," he replied. "But pray dismiss any doubt. Agnes has often said that she likes you, and I think I may add that it will be sufficient for you to say that I wish this marriage, and approve of your suit, to insure you a favorable reception. My children are guided by me in all things."

One condition he attached to the bargain; I must have some occupation. He did not think it well for young men to be without employment, even if their means permitted it.

"Oh, we can soon settle that," I answered unthinkingly; "one can easily get a commission——"

"A what?" he shouted.

"A—a commission-agency," I replied hastily, recollecting his hatred of soldiers.

"Well, well," said the merchant, calming down again, "we may look a little higher than that. Perhaps a profession would be more in your line—the Church?"

"Couldn't manage the sermons—especially the collection sermons," I added with increasing readiness of mind.

"No, to be sure," he replied musingly; "and I've no taste for physic; so there is only one thing left."

"Law? Yes, that will do. I can enter myself at the Temple next month, if you like, and be wigged in three years."

"Very well, that's settled." He shook hands with me, and I rose to go; but suddenly remembering the real object of my visit: "By the way, Mr. Edelston," I carelessly said, "my aunt is giving a picnic to-morrow. We are going to row over to a small island and dine there. Will you come?" He wouldn't. Would he let his daughters go? To this he consented easily enough.

"You see," he explained, "this arrangement as to my daughter's future has relieved my mind. Hitherto, I have opposed her going much into society, since my wife died, having noticed that she attracts admiration, and fearing that some ineligible fellow might engage her affections, if opportunity were presented. Picnics, and above all, water-parties, do give opportunities for—that sort of thing. Young scoundrel upsets Agnes into water, picks her out again, and expects to be allowed to keep her for his trouble. Oh, I know," he continued, seeing me smile. "Don't think I read nothing but these;" and he patted the account-books, to which I then suffered him to return.

On reaching the drawing-room, I found Agnes alone there; Edith had gone to the town.

"She gave up all hope of reaching Birds-home," said Agnes of her sister, "as you were so long away. Why, you've succeeded!" she added, with a quick glance at my elated face. "Papa, will let us go! Oh, I'm so glad! Edith longed for it. How did you persuade him to trust us with you?"

"*Will* you trust yourself with me?" said I, forgetting Birds-home.

"*That* I will," she replied heartily—"anywhere. I'm sure you will take care of us."

"Miss Edelston," I said, a tone lower, and in a different key, (I was going to have the late treaty ratified)—"Miss Edelston, let me take care of you always."

Another quick glance at my too easily perused countenance, and Agnes knew what I was asking.

"O dear, dear!" she murmured, her face and voice saddening (the "dear" was but an exclamation, and did not apply to me.)

I began to be eloquent. She stopped me, not like her father, but prettily, nervously.

"I like—I liked you so much," she said, almost, as it seemed, mourning over me; "and then ——"

"Then love me," I exclaimed, becoming very earnest indeed. "I love you." (And, by Jove! I did love her too, and felt quite grateful to Mr. Edelston for putting the idea of doing so into my head.)

"And I thought you were not like the others," continued the sweet girl pathetically, her eyes glistening, her voice tremulous. "I must say no; I must, indeed; and if I did not, papa would. He always does," (this sadly.)

Then my triumphant announcement: "But he approves—he wishes it. Now, what do you say?"

"What?" Agnes questioned quickly, and then, almost solemnly—"Did—papa—say—he—wished it?"

"Yes."

"What—shall—I—do?" The same expression crossed her face that I had seen there when the newspaper flew out to sea.

I spoke of myself, my prospects, the conditions imposed on me. I pleaded—pleaded as I never can (or have an opportunity of doing) at the Bar. She sat silent, her countenance hidden in her small white hands. After a peroration, (spoiled, I remember, by my losing the nominative case,) I ended simply, but as I thought effectively: "Miss Edelston, may I call you mine?"

A long pause; then she looked up, her face brighter—merry-bright, almost, it seemed. "You may," she said. The blue eyes, though shining through "a sea of melting pearl which some call tears," smiled at me, and I was very glad. How many a thousand times have I said: "I'm very glad;" yet in my life (no gloomy one) that was the only occasion on which I could have safely made such a statement, and have verified the same by an affidavit properly sworn. "But, Mr. Landore," was added to "You may"—"but, Mr. Landore, please don't let this make any difference between us; we've been such friends, you know."

"Difference, Agnes, dear Agnes!" I fervently began, advancing from the corner of the mantel-piece, where, in my nervousness, I had been playing quite a marriage-peal upon some girandoles—"my dear Agnes"——

"Oh, don't—that is just what I meant—pray, don't—call me those names!" she implored anxiously. "Please, don't change."

I was utterly puzzled. This was all contrary to the experience I had gathered from romances studied in many vacations. (Fiction does mislead one dreadfully.) "Surely I should fold her in my arms," I said to myself. "I have seen it done in scores of volumes." But Agnes did not seem in the least to comprehend the necessity of being enfolded.

"Now, about the picnic," she suddenly said, resuming the frank, friendly manner which was to her like a sweet-brier border to a rose-tree—an ornament, but yet a protection.

So I obediently talked of the picnic, avoiding all *tendresse* of tone; and she seemed quite grateful. To please her, (it was such pleasure to see her look pleased,) I carefully called her "Miss Edelston" (not Agnes) when I rose to leave, whereat she was evidently delighted, and shook hands heartily, just as some college chum of mine might have done, at parting. I ran off to Inset Lodge with my news.

"Aunt, what do you think I've done?"

"Something foolish, no doubt, dear nephew," replied aunt confidently.

"I've proposed to Agnes Edelston."

"Of course! My poor boy, why didn't you come to me first? I could have told you she would have refused you."

"Then you would have told a" ——

"What!" screamed aunt joyously, dragging me into the failing daylight, to inspect my legible physiognomy. "Well, I am surprised!" was her commentary on what she read there.

"Thanks," I growled out. "You might congratulate me, at all events."

Then she did congratulate me, good soul, very heartily. Still, I could discern that her uppermost feeling was that of wonderment, so I asked why she should be surprised.

"Because I fancied that Agnes was too affable and sisterly in her manner toward you for her to be in love. But, I suppose, Aunt Mary's getting stupid in her old age, or girls are more deeply cunning than they were in her time. What does the Citizen say?" I informed her.

Next I told my news to the Colonel, who, while madly shaking both my hands, declared that it was a sad sacrifice of Agnes; she deserved a Field Marshal for a husband.

The picnic was good. A plentiful supply of juvenile folk had been collected for it. Unostentatiously I looked after Agnes, and was proud of soul indeed when she gently evaded the fellows who would hover near her, prompt to do the many gallant deeds for which a picnic affords such abundant opportunities, and strolled away with me as if I were her natural guardian.

She chatted—no, her musical flow of speech must not be called chattering—she discoursed to me without much pause, as if she mistrusted silence, giving me fanciful biographies of particular gulls we disturbed as we passed them. From the sea-birds she wandered away into wondering whether the early Britons ever gave water-parties like ours on that same island; and my information on the point being unsatisfactory, she told me that they did, describing one in detail. She was rather vexed with me; and I had to apologize because history treated our blue-painted ancestors as somewhat uncultivated people. From speculating about the Britons, she went on to criticise the Romans, and, by easy transition, passed to war—modern war—The War, as it was then termed. This last was her favorite subject; and her eyes would grow still brighter and fuller, her voice a little louder, and her quiet face excited, as she spoke prophetically of brave deeds that were about to be done by our peace-nurtured soldiers—the deeds which were most surely done thereafter. She had that peculiar still enthusiasm of voice and manner which is so impressive; and she made me hate myself, as I loitered by her side, for living easily, while better men had gone away to be uncomfortable, or even to die.

A week or two passed, during which Agnes was almost daily at our house, or we at hers; but I seldom found myself alone with her; she ignored the vulgar love-making of sighs, and looks, and whispers, and she did not seem to think it necessary to give special opportunities for the display of such weaknesses. The mild badinage that my uncle and aunt indulged in at the onset of our engagement so confused and distressed her that it was directly discontinued; and as the Citizen did not brook the most remote allusion to the event which was to deprive him of the possession of his valuable daughter, it resulted that the intercourse between the houses of Edelston and Landore went on as if no alliance had been arranged.

The frequent arrival of tidings from the seat of war at last wrought my uncle up to such a pitch of professional excitement that he determined to hasten his proposed Winter sojourn in London, and to start for that centre of news much sooner than he otherwise would have done. This step involved my departure also; so I accompanied him to town, intending to arrange for my entrance upon a legal career in the ensuing Michaelmas term. Soon after our arrival in London came intelligence of the battle of the Alma. I rushed off to military haunts, and caught Uncle Landore, who went about always loaded to the muzzle with news from the East; and from him and his veteran comrades of the clubs I gathered every scrap of information about the battle, and then retailed it in a great four-paged letter to Agnes. Back came such an enthusiastic grateful reply! The dear girl was evidently touched by my consideration in remembering her favorite topic, and her note was full of thanks—so full, indeed, of prettily-worded praises of me for my pains to please her, that room was scarcely left for the signature, and I could not quite make out whether she had subscribed herself mine in heart, or only mine in haste. It was curious that this gentle girl, into whose mind the most economical peace principles had been carefully instilled, should take such an unfilial interest in warfare; but I ascribed this idiosyncrasy to her heroic nature, and went about collecting materials for my bellicose love-letters as diligently as if my darling had been a daily newspaper, and I her "Own Correspondent."

At the approach of Christmastide I went home to Nottinghamshire; and being then out of the way of war gossip, the correspondence between Agnes and myself waned a little, and I began to long for my uncle's return to Heleshore, that I might again quarter myself upon him, and be near her. But the old Colonel could not tear himself away from the vicinity of the clubs, and I was driven to the expedient of writing a letter to the Citizen, "fishing" for an invitation to stay with him. I was duly invited. Mr. Edelston wrote, moreover, that he "rather wanted to speak to me." I did not quite like the anticipation of being "spoken to," and set off for Heleshore with a dim foreboding that my father-in-law-in-future had confiscated one of my letters to his daughter, and was going to blow me up about its martial tone. Nor was this foreboding lessened when I observed the Citizen's manner toward me on my arrival at his house. He was very civil, (for him,) but there was a certain reserve and embarrassment in his greeting, as if he meant to say: "Notwithstanding all this welcoming, I shall have to be disagreeable by and by." But, poor man, he had been ill since I had last seen him, and had lost flesh, and with it much of his stern pomposity. A visitor was there, too, when I entered, a very pale invalid, who might have been good-looking had he not been looking so ill. "*Gleich und gleich gesell sich gern*," thought I, as the stranger made a feeble effort to rise and bow, and then sank back on his seat in a powerless way. The young fellow seemed rather worse than the old one; and I therefore came to the uncharitable conclusion that the sick Citizen cultivated his acquaintance for the purpose of gloating over his weaker condition. It was evident, however, that they were on tolerably intimate terms, for, after a little general conversation, I could see that Mr. Edelston was leading up to my anticipated rating, altogether regardless of the presence of a third person.

"You would learn from my note," he began, "that I had something to say to you. I regret it should be of an unpleasant nature—I fear—hum, I must, that is—confess that a—a—a——" Odd! This usually fluent rebuker was stammering and hesitating in a remarkable way. After an improvised coughing-fit and a preliminary fidgeting round the room, he commenced again. "One cannot, of course, overlook, that is—a—a——" And then he had another singularly bad attack of wordlessness. At this point the visitor, with an effort, rose from his chair. I thought that he was about to relieve the embarrassment of the would-be speaker by taking his departure, but, on the contrary, he made a stride, half a hop and half a hobble, up to him, and, laying his hand familiarly on his shoulder, exclaimed in a genial tone: "My dear, good Sir, you're incoherent today; suppose you evacuate the citadel, and leave me to do the talking, as I know what you want to say." Then, much to my astonishment, I saw the awe-inspiring Mr. Edelston quietly pushed unresisting out of his own room. "Am I to be lectured by deputy?" I sulkily asked myself, as I sat down in obedience to a wave of this cool fellow's emaciated hand. "The old gentleman's rather disconcerted," he said, resuming his own chair opposite me. "The fact is there has been something worse than a misunderstanding; and as you are the sufferer, and I am unconsciously the cause of it, the pain of explaining ought to fall upon me." He spoke in an irresistibly pleasant fashion, and I "could not choose but hear." "You are, I believe, under the impression that Miss Edelston is engaged to you?"

Under the impression! Jove! that was too much. "I am engaged to Miss Edelston," I hotly interrupted, "and should like to know what right you——"

"Ah! I must begin at the beginning, I see," he said; "but don't be angry yet—you can throw me out of window when I've finished my story, you know. Shall I start with myself? Well, I am now supposed to command a company of the —th Foot—if there's a whole company of the poor fellows left. Some time ago, when only a sub., I had the sense to fall in love with Miss Edelston; a great many other men were equally wise. But she was weak enough to care about me—the other men had not my luck; nevertheless, several of them proposed to her. I did not, for her father discountenanced me altogether. I was hopelessly ineligible, being poor and a soldier; he hated poverty and military men. One week I called rather too often, and on the last occasion found that a parental edict had issued by which I was banished. However, Agnes considered herself engaged to me. I knew she did, and my only fear was that she might be forced into some marriage by her father, of whom she is rather too afraid. Then the regiment was sent to the Crimea on the breaking out of the war. It was much cut up at the Alma, and, by great luck, so was I, for a well-meant twelve-pounder took off one set of toes, while a good-natured opponent sliced my left arm; and when I was down among the grapes, an expiring Russian spent his last moments in thoughtfully prodding me with his bayonet. Then I had a fine fever for a few months, and they sent my remains home. Well, in the meanwhile, Agnes——Ah! here she is!" he exclaimed, as that culprit timidly re-entered the room. "Come here, and excuse yourself," he said to her, "for I don't know what can be said for you, I'm sure—you double-dealing darling!" was added in a murmur, as she stole up to him, and, pretending to arrange the head-cushion of his arm-chair, took up a position behind it.

"Shall you be very, very angry?" she asked me from her fortification. "Capt. Firmin says I have done so wrong—and he thinks I have."

"I do," said the invalid, in a serious tone, that made Agnes' voice sound sobbingly as she began in her most nervous manner. "Must I tell you how it was? Please promise to forgive me. I was in such despair—for people kept going to papa about me, although I'm sure I always tried to be rude to them. I knew he would decide upon somebody some day. But I was so frightened when you prop—posed to me, and said papa wished me to mar—marry you. Mr. Landore—that is, I mean I liked you extremely, you are so" (numerous eulogistic adjectives here uttered in most winsome way.) "But you know I had solemnly promised myself—I mean, had promised Lawrence Firmin—I mean had promised him to myself" (the girl was in a pitiable state of confusion, but I was not going to ease her explanation for her—guessing the black worst that was reaching me;) "and then I fancied you didn't care for me very particularly; and I thought that if I pretended to be engaged to you, nobody else could marry me until—that is—I could wait until—something—might turn" ("Up," I suggested, with gloomy resignation to my now certain fate) —"no; turn papa's heart to Law—Law" ("War," you must mean, I bitterly muttered)—"Lawrence. Well, papa was so ill after you left us, and I had to read the *Times* to him. Gradually I gave him bits of RUSSELL's letters. He grew to like them. The story of the Alma quite stirred his feelings, and did him good. Just as he got better, Law—Capt. Firmin returned from the East, and, by happy chance, came down here, for his family live in this country. He was the first of the wounded that arrived at Heleshore; so all the town met him at the station, and had arches and addresses, and cheered him as he was carried out of the train. Papa was quite as enthusiastic as the crowd, and went up to welcome him; and asked him to come to us, and, of course, likes him immensely, now he knows him well. He is gaining strength fast, and stands well at head-quarters, and is to be a Major directly. So we explained the whole matter to papa; and it's all right." Agnes in her exultant finale had utterly forgotten my claims.

"But you promised to marry me," I expostulated feebly.

"Never!" she answered with a covert smile. "You only asked if you might 'call me yours,' and I said that you might—because, of course, I could not prevent your calling me whatever you liked."

With that miserable quibble was I discarded. Yet, would any one believe it! I am of such a mean-spirited nature, and have so little self-respect, that I go constantly to dine with Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Firmin, and have even become surety for the good behavior of a certain infant belonging to them.—*Chambers's Journal.*

WATER-CLOCKS.—Bowls were used to measure time, from which water, drop by drop, was discharged through a small aperture. Such bowls were called water-clocks, (*clepsydræ.*) It was then observed how much water from such a bowl or cask, from sunrise till the shortest shadow, trickled down into another bowl placed beneath; and this time being the half of the whole solar day, was divided into six hours. Consequently, they took a sixth of the water which had trickled down, poured it into the upper bowl, and, this discharged, one hour had expired. But afterward a more convenient arrangement was made. They observed how high the water at each hour rose in the lower bowl, marked these points, and counted them, thus finding out how many hours there were till sunrise. With the Chinese, water-clocks, or clepsydras, are very old. They used a round vessel, filled with water, with a little hole in the bottom, which was placed upon another vessel. When the water in the upper vessel pressed down into the lower vessel, it subsided by degrees, announcing thereby the parts of time elapsed. The Babylonians are said to have used such instruments; from them the Greeks of Asia Minor got them, at the time of King CYRUS, about the year 550 before Christ. But the Romans did not get the first water-clock before the year 160 before Christ. But, though the hours of the clepsydra did not vary in length, they still counted them from the morning. When the clock with us strikes seven, the ancients counted one; when the clock with us strikes twelve, the ancients counted six, and so forth. This method of counting the hours was, according to the New Testament, also customary in Palestine at the time of Christ. The water-clocks had that advantage, that they could be used in the night; and the Romans used them to divide their night-watches, which were relieved four times, both Summer and Winter. Conformably to these four night-watches, time was counted, not only in Rome, but wherever Roman garrisons were stationed; consequently, also in Palestine, after she had become a Roman province. The first night-watch was called *vespera*, (evening,) from sunset to 9 o'clock; the second, *media nox*, (midnight,) from 9 to 2 o'clock; the third, *gallicinium*, (cock-crowing,) from 2 to 3 o'clock; and the fourth, *mane*, (morning,) from 3 o'clock to day break.—*Old and New.*

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—Politics, then, should be a part, and a principal part, of the studies of the clergy. To discover and popularize the lessons that may be drawn from our history, to idealize the nation, and familiarize it in its unity to the minds of its members, is a most vital part of the moral teaching of the community. The phrase, political religion, may have very different meanings; there are two senses in which it signifies a hateful thing, but there is a third sense in which it is an admirable and necessary thing. It is a hateful thing when it means religion made the tool of a political party or governing class, as when the Church consecrated the absolutism of the Stuarts, or, on a smaller scale, when the parson preaches submission to the squire. It is a hateful thing when it means the Church interfering with public affairs merely with a view of strengthening its own position, of preserving its own influence, or privileges, or endowments. But when a Church is independent of political parties, and sure of the respect of the people, when it can speak with impartiality and with authority, then political religion means only the purifying of politics by connecting them with duty, honor and piety; it means only the discouragement of faction, the assertion of general principles, the keeping before the eyes of the people a political ideal. And as in the former senses political religion is only another name for corrupt religion, in the latter sense it is another name for worthy and noble politics. —*Lectures and Essays. By Y. R. Seeley, M. A.*

A SORRENTO PICTURE.—The most comprehensive idea of Sorrento and the great plain on which it stands, embedded almost out of sight in foliage, we obtained one day from our boat, as we put out round the Capo di Sorrento and stood away for Capri. There was not wind enough for sails; but there were chopping waves, and swell enough to toss us about, and to produce bright flashes of light far out to sea. The red-shirted rowers silently bent to their long sweeps; and I lay in the tossing bow, and studied the high receding shore. The picture is simple—a precipice of rock or earth faced with masonry in spots, almost of uniform height from point to point of the little bay, except where a deep gorge has split the rock, and comes to the sea, forming a cove, where a cluster of rude buildings is likely to gather. Along the precipice, which now juts and now recedes a little, are villas, hotels, old convents, gardens, and groves. I can see steps and galleries cut in the face of the cliff, and caves and caverns, natural and artificial: for one can cut this tufa with a knife; and it would hardly seem preposterous to attempt to dig out a cool, roomy mansion in this rocky front with a spade.

As we pull away, I begin to see the depth of the plain of Sorrento, with its villages, walled roads, its groves of oranges, olives, lemons, its figs, pomegranates, almonds, mulberries and acacias; and soon the terraces above, where the vineyards are planted, and the olives also. These terraces must be a brave sight in Spring, when the masses of olives are white as snow with blossoms, which fill all the plain with their sweet perfume. Above the terraces, the eye reaches the fine outline of the hill; and, to the east, the bare precipice of rock, softened by the purple light; and turning still to the left, as the boat lazily swings, I have Vesuvius, the graceful dip into the plain, and the rise to the heights of Naples, Nisida, the shining houses of Pozzuoli, Cape Misenum, Procida, and rough Ischia. Rounding the headland, Capri is before us, so sharp and clear that we seem close to it; but it is a weary pull before we get under its rocky side.—*Charles D. Warner in Old and New.*

WHIST AND WHIST-PLAYERS.

From the Quarterly Review, January Number.

It is almost inconceivable what depths of ignorance and incompetence are found even among habitual players. DESCHAPELLES tells a laughable story of four enthusiastic worthies who were given, for a joke, two packs of cards, from one of which the four aces, and from the other the four kings, had been abstracted. They played on, with constant disputes about tricks and honors every hand, but it was two hours before they found out the cause! These proficients were well matched by four later players, in this country, who had just heard of the signal for trumps, and, thinking it a fine invention, each of the four gave the sign, but not one of them saw it! "Madam," once said an adept to his partner who asked his opinion of her play, expecting a compliment, "you played one card quite correctly, that was the last."

It would be vain to attempt to describe all the infinite varieties of bad play; but it may be useful to give a few of its most salient characteristics, and this we may do by dividing whist-players into four classes, with, however, the proviso that such a classification must be only approximate, and far from exhaustive in the lower grades.

Beginning with the worst, the fourth class appear to have derived their ideas of playing from certain oral traditions, which, though widely spread, and, doubtless, of great antiquity, it is difficult to trace to any definite origin. Probably they may be the handing down of the rudest practice in the infancy of the game. We have, as a matter of curiosity, paid some attention to the habits of this class, and the following may be taken as a summary of their chief rules, which, we believe, now appear in print for the first time:

"If you have an ace and king of any plain suit, lead them out at once. If not, lead from the best card you hold, in the hope of making it some time; or lead a single card for ruffing.

But if fortunately your partner has led before you, you have only to return his lead, and need not take the trouble of scheming a lead of your own.

Never lead trumps, even if led first by your partner; it is wasting them, as they might make tricks by trumping.

In all other cases, do the best you can."

The only idea of skill possessed by these players is in recollecting the high cards that are out, and in discovering when the partner is likely to be short of a suit, that they may force him to trump; they are quite indifferent as to the play of sequences and small cards, and wonder at anybody attaching importance to such trifles. This class forms the great mass of domestic players; they are generally very fond of the game, and practice it a great deal; but their improvement is almost hopeless, as it is so hard to get them to take the first step—*i. e.*, to unlearn everything they already know.

The third class are more deserving of respect. They have probably belonged originally to the fourth class, but by reading *Hoyle* or *Matthews*, or some of the old books, aided by careful attention, practice and natural ability, they have risen much above it, and have acquired, in domestic circles, the reputation of being superior players. They are very observant, recollect and calculate well, draw shrewd inferences as to how the cards lie, and generally are adepts in all the accidental features of good play. Their management of trumps is diametrically opposed to that of the fourth class, as they have a great penchant for leading them, a course almost always advantageous for them with inferior adversaries.

But skillful as these players are, they commit, as DESCHAPELLES says, "one long and continual fault which they do not see," they are "forts joueurs qui sont de détestables partenaires." They do not play upon system; they will not conform to the conventional language of the game; and hence they lose the great advantage of the combination of their own with their partners' hands. They, indeed, usually object to system altogether, arguing that the play should be dictated by their own judgment. A player of this class will often lead from short suits, or will lead trumps when weak, or abstain from leading them when strong, or will even refuse to return his partner's lead in them; or, in fact, will adopt any other mode of playing for his own hand alone, "the worst fault," says Mr. CLAY, "which I know in a whist-player."

We lately saw a fatal instance of the evil of this style of play. A good player of this class opened by leading the king of spades, which he followed by the queen. His partner, a systematic player, who had originally ace and two small ones, with four trumps, gave him credit for the knave, and probably one or two others; he therefore put the ace on the queen, to get it out of his partner's way, then succeeded in drawing all the trumps, and returned the third little spade. The original player had no more, and the adversaries brought in several cards of the suit and won the game.

If players of this class knew how easily they might step into the rank of first-class adepts, by simply adopting the orthodox system, they might be induced to devote a few hours to its acquisition; but the great obstacle to their improvement is the pride they take in their own skill, which they object to make subservient to a set of rules, and, perhaps, in some instances to the will of a partner inferior to themselves.

The second class are those who play according to correct system, but who, from want either of practice or of talent, do not shine in individual skill. This is generally the case with the young who are properly taught, and their number is happily increasing every day. Two such players would unquestionably win over two much superior adversaries of the third class; and they make such admirable partners, that a fine player, working with one of them, would, of himself realize almost the full advantage of the combination of the hands. This class are eminently hopeful; they are already entitled to the name of good, sound players, and if they have only moderate abilities, they must continually improve.

The first, or highest class, are those who, to the soundness and system of the second class, add the personal skill of the third. They then become fine players, and, although there may be among them many grades of excellence, they may, as a class, be said to have arrived at the summit of the scale.

AN ODD MAN OF THE PAST GENERATION.—And now from the noble profession of letters emerges an odd man of the past generation—we mean that brilliant critic and essayist, WILLIAM HAZLITT, perhaps the most three-cornered and untoward man of talent that ever lived. With all his eloquence and subtlety of thought. HAZLITT was the prey of the most crazy fancies, dreading all the refinements of social life, and writhing at the thought of being considered strange and ungainly by the footmen whom he despised. Even with his oldest friends, like LAMB and LEIGH HUNT, HAZLITT preserved the wildness and shyness of a misanthropic recluse. He entered a room, Mr. PATERSON has recorded, as if he had been dragged there in custody, shuffled sidelong to the nearest chair, sat himself down on one corner of it, dropped his hat on the floor, and after his set phrase, not always appropriate, of "It is a fine day," lapsed into dreary silence, and seemed to resign himself moodily to his fate. If the talk did not please him, he sat half-absorbed and indifferent, till at last, by a sudden impulse, he started up, and, with an abrupt "Well, good-morning!" shuffled to the door, and blundered his way out. His self-consciousness was morbid almost to madness, and his pride extreme. His daily life was of that suicidal character sometimes adopted by authors who despise the laws of health, and suffer the inevitable penalty of softened brain or premature paralysis. He usually never rose till one or two o'clock, and brooded over his breakfast of intensely strong black tea and a toasted French roll till four or five in the afternoon, "silent, motionless, and self-absorbed" as a Hindoo Yoger. His tea was generally very strong, as he half-filled the tea-pot with tea. For the last four or five years of his life, HAZLITT drank no liquids but tea and water—of the latter he sometimes drank three or four quarts while talking after supper. This meal, of meat or game, was invariably taken at a tavern late at night. His favorite haunt for his great talks was the Southampton Coffee-house, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Any small slight, or the mere fact of the bill being brought him before he asked for it, scared him from a tavern or chop-house for years.

If he went to the theatre, even to see wonderful KEAN, HAZLITT hid himself in a back corner-seat in the second tier of boxes, and there he sat like a sullen owl, shrouding himself from view, and trusting apparently to mere quick glances and odd moments of listening.—*English Society.*

A SHABBY-GENTEEL MAN.—Col. FREDERICK was son of that unhappy adventurer, THEODORE, King of Corsica. He joined his father, who died in Soho in 1756, and supported himself as a teacher of languages—a not uncommon resource for poor gentlemen, and *émigrés* in particular. In the miserable wreck of his fortunes, and through the agonies of deferred hope, he still preserved the great seal and regalia of Corsica. The Colonel in early life, as a needy gentleman, had been reading secretary to FREDERICK the Great, who treated him with that agreeable Prussian pride that bears so lightly on the unfortunate. The King always kept him standing while he read his foolish verses and literary essays to VOLTAIRE and other guests seated at his table. Weary of this, the Colonel applied to his relation, the Duke of WURTEMBERG, who offered him protection at his court. When the King of Prussia was informed of this, he said cruelly: "And you may go; it is fit that one beggar should live with another."

He was once in such distress at the Court of Vienna, as to have gone two whole days without food. Pale and faint, on the third day he contrived to reach the house of a lady in attendance at the court, whose interest to advance his petition with the Emperor he had before tried to secure. Seeing too plainly from his weak voice and faltering, dejected manner, that he was ill, the woman's heart was touched; she instantly rang the bell, ordered the well-fed, blooming footman to bring in a dish of chocolate and some cakes; and when he was cheered and heartened up, listened to his request. In ambush behind that footman, Cupid stole in on tip-toe; they fell in love with each other, and married. Their life was hard and painful; yet love and happiness brightened their poor lodgings. One of the sons, an elegant young man, became an officer in the British army, and was killed in the American war. One day, when the Colonel was with his father in the Bench, Sir JOHN STEWART, a fellow-prisoner, invited Lady JANE DOUGLAS and her child, the claimant in the great Douglas-Hamilton case; and King THEODORE and his son were of the party. The feast culminated in a turkey. The prison-walls fell flat as those of Jericho before the pleasant enchantment of a bottle or two of wine. When the party broke up, the young Prince offered to see Lady JANE home to her obscure lodgings at Chelsea. A slight rain came on, and the young officer longed to call a coach, but he had no money he knew, and he was afraid Lady JANE had none either; so, defiant of all suspicions of meanness and poverty, he undertook the child and trudged away. This son of a King suffered much of fortune, and the clouds grew darker and darker to the end. To this claimant of a crown creditors' faces were only too familiar. When STANISLAUS, Prince PONIATOWSKI, afterward the last King of Poland, was here, the only companion of his long walks was Col. FREDERICK. On one occasion the Prince, having some bills to discount in the City, and not getting the money that day, went for a walk round Islington, and returned to a dinner of rump-steaks and porter at Dolly's chop-house in Paternoster-row. After finishing a bottle of port, the *mauvais quart d'heure* came, as it will come, and the bill was brought. The Prince blandly approved, and desired FREDERICK to pay.

"But I have no money."

"More have I; what are we to do?"

FREDERICK paused; then telling the Prince to remain quiet, ran out and pledged his watch, and discharged the reckoning.

Ceaselessly and cruelly fortune pelted the Colonel with her sleet and cutting rain. His lodgings in Northumberland-street were burnt down, and he had to fly half nude to the house of Mr. STIRLING, officiating Coroner for Middlesex, who generously offered him a gratuitous asylum, where he resided for many years, reading the classics, and discussed the German Generals of the day, according to his wont. The Colonel's life was one of blameless routine. He rose early, lighted his own fire, cleaned his own boots, then took a breakfast cooked by himself, and read the classics; then it was time for him to take his constitutional and visit his friends. At last fortune, tired of playing with her victim, struck the *coup de grâce*. The old Colonel, beloved and respected by his friends, in a rash moment accepted two notes for a friend, "a trading justice." The man died before the notes became due, and the city people came down on the Colonel. He had no money; he dreaded disgrace and a jail; his old despondency preyed on him with the weight of madness. He thought of his favorite heroes in TACITUS and PLUTARCH, and resolved to die as they died. He borrowed a pistol of a friend, and shot himself one evening in the churchyard of St. Margaret, Westminster Tormented by fortune to the last, died the son of the first and only King of Corsica.—*English Society.*

AN ODD PHYSICIAN.—DR. MONSEY was one of GARRICK'S most clever and most three-cornered friends. This Abernethy of his day was odd enough to leaven a whole century. This good-natured bear, the scourge of fools, fops, and fatuous persons in general, was a Norwich physician, who, coming to London and attaining eminence, became resident physician to the Earl of GODOLPHIN, and afterward physician to Chelsea Hospital. MONSEY, who had seen the great Duke of MARLBOROUGH when imbecile, and had been a boon companion of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, lived to become GARRICK'S intimate friend, and to brow-beat the terrible WARBURTON.

GARRICK used to tell a story of how he first knew MONSEY. He was at an Old-Bailey trial, when he heard a gentleman ask a big rough fellow who stood before him to stand a little on one side that he might see the Bench. The churl obstinately kept his place; the gentleman repeated the request, and at last he said in a loud voice, "If I were not a coward, I would give you a blow, even though it is in a Court of Justice!" GARRICK thought this observation must come from a singular character, and made his acquaintance.

Nothing could equal MONSEY'S rough eccentricity, which was coarser and more resembled the bearishness of SWIFT than that of JOHNSON. But MONSEY was more merciful and better-natured than SWIFT, who spared neither man nor woman in his wrath. MONSEY once chided GARRICK for not having asked him to dinner to dine with the Duke of ARGYLE and some ladies of distinction.

"I would have asked you," said GARRICK, "but you were too great a blackguard."

"Why, you little scoundrel," said MONSEY, "ask Lord GODOLPHIN, one of the best-bred men in the world, if I do not behave as well as the politest of his visitors."

"Well, replied GARRICK, "if you'll promise to behave properly, you shall come."

MONSEY promised, and duly came. All went on well till Mrs. GARRICK began to neglect MONSEY and load her noble visitors with ceremonious attentions. The doctor bore this till he found Mrs. GARRICK paid no regard to the plate he (MONSEY,) held out; until at last, losing all regard for common decency, the doctor thrust it at her, exclaiming. "Will you help me, you beast, or not?" GARRICK fell back in his chair with laughter; the Duke, though prepared for MONSEY'S oddities, was somewhat surprised; but MONSEY, not a whit abashed, shamed into good humor, plunged into a career of whimsical anecdotes. GARRICK eventually quarreled with MONSEY for having alluded to the great actor's fondness for money. MONSEY also quarreled with his friend, Dr. WOLCOT, because he criticised his favorite author POPE too severely.

Dr. MONSEY, who was a free-thinker, had a horror and contempt for funeral ceremonies, and particularly desired that after death he might be instantly thrust into a large perforated box he kept ready in his Chelsea rooms for such an emergency, and carried to a surgeon for dissection. He used to say, "I shall die like my father, without any real or nominal complaint, and go out like the snuff of a candle;" generally adding, "I wish I were dead; but, like all fools and all wits, I am afraid to die."—*English Society.*

A PRUSSIAN REQUISITION.

My mission was to take twenty wounded from a house they were in, and bring them to the hospital prepared for them, which I had just left. On my arrival I presented my card to the chief man in the town, who was the maire and notary as well, and told him my mission. He said he would speak to the doctor of the place, and that they would see if they could manage it the next day for me; but of course they must have a debate about it first.

Now I was very loth to wait until this good Frenchman had got a sufficient number of his countrymen together, and had time to name a President, &c., and as it was but 11 o'clock, I felt very much inclined to get back by night to the place from which I had started. I therefore merely bowed to the maire's decision and left. I remounted my black horse and rode to the nearest Prussian bivouac, which I previously passed; here I found a company of Uhlans. I dismounted, and touching my cap to the officer, I asked him if he would give me a couple of Uhlans to help me make some requisitions; at the same time I showed him what my errand was. He was delightful fellow; he had as handsome a face and figure as could be desired; his little black moustache was twisted fiercely upward, and he looked a thorough soldier from top to toe.

"Ah, you are English!" he said. "My dear mother is English, so we must shake hands. Come, sit down, and we will have breakfast together. Karlofski, bring us something to eat, and tell unter offizier Kummer I want him."

The under officer made his appearance.

"Tell off two men for requisitions. Let them have their horses saddled directly."

Karlofski now made his appearance with some sausage and bread, and a bottle of wine, old Burgundy.

"Ah!" said my companion, "I have a treat for you in this wine. I 'required' it yesterday at a gentleman's château. The butler, of course, said he had nothing; but we have not been in France for ten weeks without knowing that a French 'no,' and a German 'yes,' mean something about the same thing, so I said to him, my friend, let me look into your cellar. The butler, who was very obsequious, complacently lit a candle and showed me into a vault. The vault certainly had as clean a conscience of having anything to drink in it as I at that moment had, but I noticed a peculiar look the good butler gave at an apparently newly built wall, so calling out for Karlofski, I told him to bring something to knock a wall down with. To make a long story short, we found as good a stock of wine in this soi-disant empty cellar as any of us have ever tasted, and this is part of the contents," he added, as he held up to the light a bumper of Burgundy.

After we had finished the repast, and had taken down each others names and addresses, and had exchanged eternal vows of friendship, I remounted my horse, and, with the two Uhlans at my side, started to make my first requisition.

It was a glorious trot we had before we arrived at a village some eight miles off. As the women and children saw us they ran into their houses; they don't like the look of those long lances with the dirty little black and white flag. The few men who were lounging about cast glances of the bitterest hate at us. The Uhlans take no notice of sour looks, except now and then they give a little derisive laugh. I now tapped with the handle of my riding-whip at a villager's door. A thin, sour-looking Frenchman came to answer my summons.

"My friend," I said, "I have come to require your horse and cart, to transport some wounded from the houses they are now in to a military hospital."

"Monsieur," said the Frenchman, wringing his hands, "je n'ai rien de tout, de tout, de tout; the Prussians have stolen all that I had."

I repeated this to the Uhlans.

"Ach! herr, never believe a Frenchman," said one of the Uhlans.

Thereupon I insisted on having the key of the outhouse in order to look for myself, but my Frenchman declined to let me have it. So I gave a Uhlan the order to break the door open. There was a cart; and, in going through a door, I found two horses quietly munching oats. I left the Uhlans to see the harnessing done to their satisfaction, and went back to the house to tell the man that, although no doubt he did not know it, a stray cart and two horses had singularly enough found their way into his stables. He received this piece of good news in gloomy silence. I said, "should you wish these strange horses to come back into your stables to-morrow, you will either drive them to the place I want them to go to yourself, or you will send some one with them, for you may rest assured, friends, the Uhlans won't trouble themselves about seeing that you get the cart and animals back." The Frenchman saw the justice of my remark, called a hump-backed son, and told him to drive the cart where the brigands wanted it, and then slammed the door in my face. I took no notice. The poor French have enough to try them.

I had made a beginning. I then went to the next most likely person in the village, and tapped at the door.

"Well, monsieur," I said, as he opened it, "I suppose, at this juncture of affairs, you, like all other Frenchmen, have got rien de tout, de tout, de tout."

Now, the Frenchman seemed highly delighted at finding a foreigner use the very words that he meant to have used himself, and he repeated them, slowly and deliberately.

I suggested, "Not even a cart and horse?"

He raised his eyes to heaven, "Mais non, monsieur? Les Prussiens!"

Unluckily for him, just at that moment his horse in the barn neighed, and prevented him adding the other half of what might be termed a slight perversion of the truth. He forthwith drew the bolt of his stable-door, and, as if he had expected our coming, there was a horse, and also a cart, quite ready, with a sack of oats inside it. That grain the owner wanted to remove, but a Uhlan assured him it was not necessary.

A third cart was given in such a different spirit that I must certainly record the fact. A poor old peasant, with white hair, was standing by his door, when I asked him if he could let me have his cart to transport some wounded.

"Certainly, Sir. Ah, les pauvres blessés, les pauvre blessés! This is a frightful war, Sir. Shall I drive the cart myself?"

I said, "Have you no son?"

"Yes, Sir, I have two; but they are Francs-Tireurs, and I almost think they must be dead now, Sir. One did say he meant to join the Army of Lyons; but since they left home, after the news of the battle of Sedan, I have not heard a word of them."

I said, "Can you stay out from home till noon to-morrow?"

"Yes, sir. I must tell my wife, though, and put on my great-coat."

I now had three carts, and at the next village got four more, and then started to fetch the wounded.

It was now past one, and I had a long way to go; however, at four I reached the little town, and having straw put into each cart, the wounded were, one after another, brought out and placed on it. How thankful the poor fellows were to get away from that fever-stricken town! They gulped down the fresh air, and seemed to think that their recovery was certain now.—*All the Year Round.*

SUN-DIALS.—The first invention of gnomons, or sun-dials, is to be ascribed to the Egyptians; although others certainly made original speculations in the same direction. Thus, we read in LIVY that the ancient Romans observed on what point of their Senate-house the shortest shadow fell; and that then one of the consul's lictors went through the streets of Rome crying out, "It is noon!" In all probability, the obelisks of the Egyptians were such gnomons; by means of which they obtained the culmination of the sun, and consequently the true noon. But the time between the rising sun and the shortest shadow is not every day equally long; for, in the southern regions, the Winter day is not so short, and the Summer day not so long, as in the northern countries. While, for instance, the longest day in the Scandinavian countries and Northern Germany lasts eighteen hours, it lasts only fifteen hours in Greece and Southern Italy; and in Peru, in South America, only fourteen hours. But, notwithstanding this varying length of the day, there was, each day, a proportional increase or decrease of the shadow, which directed the thought upon dividing the interval into equal parts. These parts were observed on boards, upon which the shadow of a pole fell. Of course, the hours of the Summer day observed in this way became longer than those of the Winter day; but, as long as no other instruments were invented, there was no remedy to be found for this. Here was now a division of time according to a certain measure. Such hours of different length are to be found among all people of antiquity; and, although the number of the divisions of time from morning to evening was arbitrary, the custom of dividing the days into twelve equal parts has prevailed from the oldest time. The Babylonians and Chaldeans, remarkable for their study of astronomy and astrology, are said first to have made this division. From them the Greeks got it, and from them the Romans, who spread it throughout all Europe.—*Old and New.*

TURKISH LABORERS.—Labor is so far free in Turkey that a man can leave one employer for another at the end of his term, provided he owes the first nothing. If he is in debt he becomes a serf, except in name; for, being charged compound interest, the debt grows so quickly, it is soon more than he can ever hope to pay; and then he is liable to be transferred, with his debt, to any land-owner thinking it worth while to pay off the original creditor. In these cases the unlucky debtor receives so much grain every year, sufficient, if he has a family, to keep them and himself in a state of semi-starvation. So long as the Turkish laborer can avoid debt, he is not so badly off. Naturally of penuriously economical habits, his wants are few. A two-penny earthenware pot is the only cooking utensil he needs to prepare his daily meal—a dish of beans or lentils, onions, salt pickled cabbage, garlic and pepper, eaten with bread of mixed grain. Salted cheese, olive oil, and hemp-seed oil are occasionally indulged in; but meat, wine and spirits are reserved for festival days. These come rather frequently with the Christians—almost at the rate of one a week, for, counting Sundays, their idle days number 100 in the course of the year. Many live upon bread, making five or six pounds a day of that suffice to keep body and soul together. Setting aside the victims of debt, the agricultural laborers are well clad, and there are but few who cannot boast the possession of a holiday suit, red leather shoes included—a suit they make last their lifetime. Their ordinary clothes are almost all made at home by their thrifty, hard-working wives: their working attire, consisting of cotton-twist shirt and drawers, thick woolen socks, an outer garment of dark woolen stuff, a red skull-cap, covered with a cotton turban, and sandals of raw buffalo hide; and in Winter of an overcoat of sheep-skin, with the wool inside. The women wear cotton garments, elaborately embroidered with bright home-dyed wools, and for a head-dress, a cotton kerchief, covering the neck and bosom.

The ordinary agricultural laborer lives in a one-roomed house, built of sun-dried square bricks, upon a foundation of stone rubble, cemented with wetted clay and chopped straw. The rubble is carried about a foot above the surface of the ground, the walls being bound at intervals with strips of rough-hewn oak, beech or pine, running along their inner and outer edges, and fastened together by cross-pieces nailed to them. In some parts the pent roof is covered with heavy slate or shale slabs, but light kiln-baked tiles are oftener used. The room itself is from eight to ten feet in height, and measures from twelve to fifteen feet square. It is provided with one or two very small unglazed windows, closing with sliding shutters, and an open fireplace with a flue. The whitewashed walls, some three feet thick, are studded with wooden pegs, and in their recesses usually two or more shelves are fitted, while another narrow shelf runs all round the room, near the ceiling. Such a house will cost £22. Prosperous laborers will have two or more rooms, besides stabling and out-houses. In the hilly districts of Macedonia, where stone and lime are easily procured, substantially built houses of two or three rooms are common enough; but whether the house be of stone or of clay, it is equally destitute of furniture within—chairs, tables and bedsteads being articles unknown, or at any rate undesired. A few straw-stuffed cushions, or even a piece or two of rush matting, placed upon the hard clay floor, supplies all the sitting or sleeping accommodation the occupants require. In fact, unless their domicile is provided with a sort of verandah, they prefer to take their rest, in Summer, at least, in the open air. In any case, they lie down in their clothes, covering themselves with a blanket, if they have it; if not, an overcoat serves the purpose.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LINLITHGOW.—Our first halting-place is Linlithgow, of which the name was also a puzzle to antiquaries, until the worthy Col. ROBERTSON, in his Gaelic topography of Scotland, explained it as representing "the dark gray Linn Pool," from the Gaelic "Linne liath dhu." The dilapidated castle, which gives the place its whole interest, is beautiful in itself, and full of historic and legendary memories. In Sir DAVID LINDESAY's tale, in *Marmion*, there occurs the passage:

> "Of all the palaces so fair,
> Built for the royal dwelling,
> In Scotland, far beyond compare
> Linlithgow is excelling."

The palace is one of about twenty that once belonged to the old Kings of Scotland—often richer in palaces than in faithful subjects. It first became a royal residence in the twelfth century, or at least is mentioned as early as the year 1126. In the year 1300, EDWARD I. took up his Winter quarters at the Castle of Linlithgow, which he partly rebuilt and greatly extended. In 1302, according to STOWE, in his *Annales of England*, he kept his Christmas here. (STOWE calls the place Litheke, which closely resembles the modern Scottish "Lithgow," the name which the railway officials call out when the train stops at the station.) Here he maintained "a puissant armie," but, through "the earnest suit of PHILIP, King of France, whose sister he had lately married," adds STOWE, "he granted a truce with the Scots." The truce was not of long duration, and the English King—one of the very noblest of the Norman line—held the castle till his death. It was not finally delivered back to Scottish keeping till BRUCE drove out the English, and secured the independence of Scotland at Bannockburn. Linlithgow Castle was the favorite residence of the STUARTS, where, in the few bright and peaceful years—it might almost be said weeks or days—allowed them by the ambition and the treason of the great and very turbulent Scottish nobles, who contested supreme authority with them, they held state and revel. JAMES IV. and JAMES V. greatly extended the palace; and here MARY of Guise, Queen of the last-mentioned King, gave birth, some years after the premature death of her two elder children, sons, to another MARY—the luckless MARY, afterward Queen of Scots. Her father had set his heart upon another son to succeed to his perilous throne; a throne to be held against all pretenders, by dint of sword, as well as of cunning and statesmanship, and when he was informed of the birth of a daughter his mind was filled with evil forebodings. "Is it even so?" he exclaimed to the messenger who brought the tidings; "then farewell to the glory of the House of STUART—God's will be done! It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass." Queen MARY never knew a father's care, for the unhappy King died seven days after she was born. Queen ELIZABETH of England, who would have been very well satisfied if JAMES of Scotland had left neither heir nor heiress, more especially if either were of the religious faith of MARY of Guise, was informed by some of the people about the Court—anxious, as sycophants are in all ages, to flatter the wishes and the prejudices of the powerful—that the babe was far too frail and sickly to live. MARY of Guise was indignant when she heard the rumor, and ordered the child to be unswaddled and exhibited *in puris naturalibus* before Sir RALPH SADLER, the English Ambassador. Sir RALPH, who was himself a father and a judge of infant humanity, wrote to the Queen of England, for her information, "that the princess was as goodly a child as he had ever seen of her age," and very likely to live, and ascend the throne of Scotland.

When MARY grew to maturity, and after her return from France, in her young widowhood, she resided occasionally at Linlithgow, as she did once or twice after her ill-omened marriage with Lord DARNLEY. It was at Linlithgow that the Regent MURRAY, MARY's half-brother, was assassinated by HAMILTON, of Bothwellhaugh—an incident which occupies its fitting place in all the histories of Scotland, and which forms the groundwork of one of Sir WALTER SCOTT's minor poems. If the full history of Linlithgow Castle were written, it would be a history of the House of STUART for three hundred years—a task somewhat too elaborate and comprehensive for a traveller and sight-seer—so we pass on, with proper respect to its venerable associations, not forgetting that the old poet, Sir DAVID LINDESAY, of the Mount, bade farewell to it in the flattering words:

> Adieu, Lithgow! whose palace of plaisance
> Might be ane pattern to Portugal or France!

—*All the Year Round.*

FINE ARTS.

The American Society of Painters in Water-Colors—Second Notice—The Artists' Fund Sale—The Palette Society.

We resume our notices of some of the principal pictures in the water-color exhibition, now open at the Academy of Design.

FIGURE PIECES.

Of these there are rather more, in proportion to the number of pictures exhibited, than were in any of the previous collections. No. 467, "How we carried the good news from Ghent to Aix," by JAMES D. SMILLIE, is a very noticeable composition. A mounted courier is dashing along the hot and dusty road "with slackened rein and hoof of speed." Behind him loom the towers of Ghent, and on the road lies an exhausted horse, with his rider standing beside him. The steed of the principal figure is reeking with sweat, his nostrils distended, his chest covered with flakes of foam, and his eyeballs almost starting from their sockets. He fully exemplifies the old sporting adage, "it is the pace that kills," for he is assuredly very nearly used up. The rider, whose face we do not admire, for it bears no national characteristic, and might belong to one of our own Bowery boys, is leaning over his horse's neck, and urging him onward. The attitudes of both horse and rider are good, the color is satisfactory, and the expression truthful. This is indeed a true work of art, inasmuch as it awakes the emotions the artist sought to call forth, and we speed in thought with the gallant rider as he carries the good news along that hot and dusty road.

A very different picture to Mr. SMILLIE's is Mr. W. WALLACE SCOTT's "Edwin Booth as Hamlet," (No. 477). The tragedian is represented as delivering the famous soliloquy "To be, or not to be." This is, so far as technical power goes, a solid and careful piece of work, at which the artist has labored lovingly and conscientiously. The expression, color, and attitude are all satisfactory, and for this Mr. SCOTT deserves commendation; but he has chosen to represent Mr. BOOTH just as he appeared on the stage, and under the effect of a strong diffused light, a task which most artists would have shunned, and in which very few would have succeeded. Coldness and a certain degree of hardness strike us as the general effect of Mr. SCOTT's picture. Careful as the execution is, the subject loses rather than gains by its treatment, and consequently it has no more pretensions to be considered as a work of art than has a photograph.

Very different again to either of these compositions is Mr. JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS' "Sir Isaac Newton as a Boy," (No. 589.) The picture is dark in tone, and very carefully finished. The boy NEWTON is sitting on the bank of a stream, watching the movements of a toy water-wheel, with two companions, country louts from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet. NEWTON's face is a thoughtful and expressive one, without being too refined. It is such a face as any intelligent youth might have, and is in fine contrast to that of the lad behind, who stands, with open mouth and listless hands, gazing at the little wheel before him. The color is rich and pure, and the details nicely worked up. "The Burning Glass," (No. 577,) by L. W. ATWATER, is totally deficient in the effect we should have supposed the artist would have been most careful to introduce—sunlight. The figures are tolerably well drawn, and the expressions correct. Mr. H. K. BROWNE's "Changeable," (No. 565,) is one of those happy efforts in which the whole story is told at a glance. It is a very slight sketch, representing a youth of tender years playing with his little sister. He is "miffed," and the little miss is looking up at him with much anxiety expressed on her pretty face.

Mr. J. O. EATON's "Little Nell and her Grandfather" (No. 590) is very cold and unsatisfactory in color. Little Nell's face is that of a woman, rather than that of a child. The old man is well enough, but the background is very poor indeed. Mr. EATON can do infinitely better than this in oils.

Mr. HARRY FENN is represented by a view of the interior of the "Home of Howard Payne," (No. 474.) It is remarkable for its careful finish and good color.

Few artists possess the power of telling a story better than Mr. DARLEY. His "Feeding the Pets," (No. 546,) represents a baby held by its brother, holding out a handful of grass to an old white horse. The sister sits in the foreground, surrounded by her pet chickens. The drawing is good, and expression is not wanting. The color, too, though not what it should be, is stronger than most of this artist's efforts in that direction. The painting, as a whole, however, does not please us so well as the one Mr. DARLEY exhibited last year.

LANDSCAPES.

Returning to the landscapes, we must first apologize for the types having made us say, in our previous notice, that one of Mr. WYANT's pictures was "monstrous in color." The word written was, of course, "monotonous." We find here three specimens by WILLIAM CRAIG, (Nos. 461, 481 and 575.) They are careful studies, though by no means strong ones. The color, too, is not quite satisfactory. Mr. A. L. RAWSON, an English artist, sends a richly-colored view of "Mount Serbal," (No. 557.) This is a strong picture, and thoroughly realistic of Eastern scenery, but the sky we cannot admire, nor can we believe such cloud forms, to say nothing of the color, were ever seen by human eye. Mr. ARTHUR LUMLEY's "Watching," (No. 530,) though well treated in some respects, is poor in color. We have not yet referred to some of the best studies in the collection, those by the SMILLIES. No. 536 is by GEORGE H. SMILLIE, "The Ausable River." In color and form there is nothing better than this in the exhibition. The water, too, is remarkably well treated. No. 523, by JAMES D. SMILLIE, is a noticeably careful study. The color is pure and strong, and the swirl of the mountain torrent, with the still dark pools beneath the rocks, finely given. Mr. HARRY FENN has several small pictures, chiefly views in Florida. They are carefully done, but the color seems hardly truthful. Mr. P. MARTIN's two modest and charming little landscapes (Nos. 488 and 492) must not be forgotten. They are full of refinement and sentiment, and most pleasing in color.

MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES.

Mr. T. L. ROWBOTHAM is represented by a nice little marine sketch, (No. 463,) which is full of breezy atmosphere. Among the flower pieces there are none above mediocrity, with the exception of Nos. 587 and 588, by RIVOIRE, which are as near perfection as it is possible for anything human to be. For delicacy and firmness of drawing, and rich and pure color, we can recollect nothing, in this class of subjects, equal to these two paintings. Our artists may study them with advantage, though we fear it will be long before they will equal them. Among the fancy portraits are two by J. SIMMONS, which are poor in color and conventional in treatment. Mr. VAN DER WEYDE's No. 494 is much better. It is good in tone, and has some strength of expression. No. 569, "Dolly Varden," by Miss GILBERT, is graceful in pose and good in color. The face, however, shows very little molding, and the figure altogether is certainly not a good illustration of the character drawn by the novelist. It is that of a lady rather than a village maiden. Nevertheless, the composition shows careful study, and gives promise of something better. We find in the corridor a small composition by EDWARD EVANS, (No. 466,) entitled "After the Battle." Bodies of horses and men lie piled up beneath a tree, while the river flows silently by, and the cold, pale moon "looks down on the dead and the dying." The subject is well treated, and there is sufficient feeling in the composition to show that the painter is an artist, which is more than we can say of some bearing better-known names than that of Mr. EVANS. Mr. WAINERIGHT and Mr. VAN INGEN are represented by "Three Southdowns," and "Just Weaned." Mr. VAN INGEN's calf, however, is a little too much of a cow, good as it is in other respects. Mr. GILBERT BURLING sends some good paintings of game, alive and dead, and some architectural subjects. PAUL MARNY has also several pictures, the best of which is No. 543. Beyond technical ability we cannot see much in them.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE.

We have already called attention to the fact that the sale of pictures prepared for the Artists' Fund will take place on Monday evening next, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue. The collection comprises over eighty pictures, by such fine artists as G. H. Boughton, J. G. Brown, J. N. Casilear, Darley, S. R. Gifford, S. J. Guy, W. J. Hennessy, D. Huntington, David Johnson, Eastman Johnson, Mrs. Greatorex, J. F. Kensett, William Morgan, A. F. Tait, W. Whittredge and A. H. Wyant. Although there are some hastily-finished pictures in the collection, and a few which show careless work, we believe that as a whole it is as good as that of last year, which was generally allowed to be an unusually fine one. We do not propose to criticise the pictures exhibited at length, but merely to call attention to a few of the principal ones. Mr. KENSETT has two, both of which are quite fine, and Mr. S. R. GIFFORD's "Galleries of the Stelvio," a superb effect of brilliant sunlight and cool shadow, is as good as anything he has ever done. Mr. BOUGHTON is represented by two fine compositions, "Burning Stubble" and "Eleanore." The first is quite a remarkable work, admirably treated and full of feeling. The latter, though very pleasing, has some trifling imperfections of drawing. Mr. CROPSEY sends two pictures, both better than he usually paints. Mr. CRANCH's "Venice" is quite up to the level of this artist's work, and the same may be said of Mr. SONNTAG's two landscapes. H. FUECHSEL sends several pictures of average merit; A. H. WYANT one very good one—"The Gamekeeper's Lookout." Mr. E. JOHNSTON's "Young Huntsman" is rather disappointing, and so is Mr. W. H. BEARD's "Who Are You?" An "Italian Scene," by DARLEY, is a hastily-finished picture, showing some careless work. Mr. DAVID JOHNSON surprises us with a genuine bit of careful study, "Oak Grove," (No. 23.) It is a little hard, but better than anything this artist has yet done. Mr. BROWN's "Hiding," and the "Little Weed," the last particularly, spite of the enormous hands and feet, are better in expression than anything he has done lately. Mr. HENNESSY's "Bashful Model" is quite good in color for Mr. HENNESSY. Several donations have been made to the fund by Mr. S. P. AVERY and others.

THE PALETTE ASSOCIATION.

This comparatively recently organized but flourishing Association will hold its second anniversary festival on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at the Allemania Club-rooms, in Sixteenth-street, near Union-square. As there are now nearly 250 members of the Association, and as there will probably be at least as many invited guests, the whole building will be given up to the Association on the night of the anniversary. The entertainment, as we are informed, will commence with a speech by the President of the Association. Then will follow a humorous play, composed by Mr. GEORGE HESS, the sculptor, one of the leading members of the Association, *tableaux vivants*, a promenade concert, a supper and a ball. The saloons will be decorated with paintings executed by members of the Association, illustrative of the arts, trades, commerce, &c., as follows: "Trade and Commerce," by H. BALLING; "The Arts," by THEO. WUEST; "Trappers, or Early Settlers, by VICTOR NEEHLIG; "Indians," by VICTOR NEEHLIG; "Log Cabin," by ROBERTSON; "Schoolmaster," by J. H. BEARD; "Agriculture," by GERHARD; "Science," by TOM GAYLORD. There will also be two large landscapes—"The Wilderness," by M. EGLAN; "Civilization," by T. SCHULTZ, the latter picture giving a view of Broadway, showing the Park Bank, new Post-office, City Hall, Printing-house-square, TIMES Office, &c.

Allegorical representations of music, painting, sculpture, poetry, tragedy, engraving, architecture, photography and science will be executed by Messrs. BALLING, ROBERTSON, LUMLEY and WUEST.

A limited number of tickets for the anniversary celebration can be had at GOUPIL's, or of Mr. KURTZ, of Broadway.

GOULD'S STATUE.

The beautiful statue called "The West Wind," by THOMAS R. GOULD, of Boston, which was so highly spoken of by the Italian papers and the art correspondent of the London *Times*, and other foreign journals, has safely arrived at this port in the steamer *Sidonia*, consigned to its owner, Mr. DEMAS BARNES, of Brooklyn, who purchased it in Florence. Although it is destined to grace a private dwelling, it is to be hoped that this much-praised American work of art may at the same time be made accessible to American art-lovers.

THE MORSE STATUE.

A statue of Prof. MORSE, in plaster, was exhibited at the Bogardus Art Gallery, No. 1,158 Broadway, last evening. The model for this statue, designed by BYRON M. PICKETT, has already been described. It represents the Professor in an easy attitude, and is said by those who know him best to be an excellent likeness, in form as well as feature. The statue will be cast in bronze, and placed in the Central Park.

Drawing Lots for Life or Death.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Courier, Jan 25.

Death has taken from our midst in the person of ABRAM D. HEDENBERG, a soldier who has not only survived the "Lost Cause," but who, after the battle of Mier, on the 25th and 26th of December, 1842—in the days of SAM HOUSTON, when every tenth man captured was shot—in drawing lots for life, drew a white bean. The decimation took place by drawing black and white beans from a mug. The white signified exemption, and the black ones death. One hundred and fifteen white beans were placed in the bottom of a mug, and seventeen black ones placed upon the top of them. The bones of his less fortunate companions now lie bleaching upon the plains of Salado, a remembrance of patriots executed falsely, as robbers and marauders upon Mexico.

Rulloff—Prison Life of the Binghamton Murderer—He Refuses to See a Missionary.

From the Binghamton Republican, Jan. 26.

Since RULLOFF's trial and sentence of execution, he has been confined alone in his cell and no one, not even his counsel, is permitted to have an interview with him, unless accompanied by the Sheriff. The statute is specific on that point, and the Sheriff adheres strictly to the law; but he, or some one designated by him, is always ready to accompany to the cell persons whom the prisoner wishes to see.

RULLOFF has worn no clothes since he has been in jail, and most of his time has been spent in his solitary cell. A little while before his trial, he was asked why he did not wear his clothes, and if he was afraid they would become soiled so much that he could not appear on his trial dressed as well as he wished to be. He replied that his conduct did not arise from any such consideration. He was accustomed to prison life, he said, and knew how to keep his muscles in good condition when lying idle and unemployed. At the same time he exhibited the strong hard muscles of his arms, to prove that his theory is correct. From the time he was sent to jail, he bathed himself in cold water every morning before breakfast, and he took exercise by walking across the floor of the prison. Since his sentence, exercise has, of course, been denied him, except what he can get in his cell, a narrow vault of about four by seven feet.

A short time ago, Mrs. SLUYTER the City Missionary, called to see him. The jailer informed RULLOFF of the fact, and told him he had better dress himself, and talk with her. He replied that he did not wish to see the missionary, and should not, except commanded to do so. Of course he was not compelled to receive spiritual consolation or advice, and the missionary was turned away without an interview.

RULLOFF passes much of his time in writing and reading, and those occupations are pursued in the hours of the night, by the aid of a kerosene oil lamp, which is used without a chimney, for the reason that it consumes less oil. Every inch of paper fit to write upon is economized; and a close account is kept of the money placed in the Sheriff's hands for the prisoner, and of all that is spent for him.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is a happy old man at Bennington, Vt. He has just passed the term allotted for the life of man by a celebrated prognosticator of ancient times, and has never known a day of sickness. He has had no inheritance in the thousand natural shocks bequeathed to human flesh, and hence his spirits have always been good. His moral nature has been equally sound, for though a man of property, he never owed a dollar, and never went to a circus, menagerie, or other public exhibition. Such a paragon of physical and moral purity could hardly be found outside of the Green Mountain State. He is undoubtedly a very hale and holy old fellow, but has probably done little more for posterity than posterity has done for him. A little sprinkling of sickness and sin makes life more interesting after all, and those who have no small sins are apt to have few great virtues.

The bit of important information is furnished by a Western paper that Judge EVANS, of Zanesville, Ohio, "never could make up his mind to eat an oyster." Now, as a matter of news, we do not place a great deal of value on this announcement, but, as an item in our extensive observations of human life, it may be turned to account. What Judge EVANS' objections to these delicate bivalves can be we are unable to guess, but one thing is certain, he has passed through this life with one of Heaven's choicest gifts to man unappreciated, which fact argues a moral obliquity that no amount of legal lore can correct. If one should do this from a spirit of self-denial, as the saints of old days used to deprive themselves, with especial severity, of those things which they most desired, why then it would be very foolish, but would present, at least, a show of virtue; but, if one rejects oysters from a dislike of their soft and savory substance, or because he hath taken an obstinate prejudice against one of the humblest of God's creatures, he can only be reckoned as one of the most depraved or deluded of mortals.

Santa Clara, Cal., has a "walkist" who hurls a challenge all the way across the continent to WESTON, or any other man who rejoices in the vigor of his legs, to travel with him for twenty-four consecutive hours, or one hundred consecutive miles, or any other reasonable time or space. He has been astonishing the natives out there, if indeed any of the citizens are natives, with his "feats of legs," and the newspapers are giving him an opportunity to blow his trumpet and send forth the challenge. He is an honest fellow, however, and declares that his ultimate object in walking is to make money. This in itself is nothing remarkable. Everybody on two legs seems now-a-days to be walking for the self-same purpose, but not every man has so worthy a motive as he in seeking lucre, for he says he desires it to "pay off the mortgage on his property and keep his little boys at home and at school, so that they may not be scattered among strangers." He is not without a still higher object than this, a great "moral aim," to prove "that a temperance man can labor and endure more than one who uses liquor and tobacco." Although this man is so largely gifted in the matter of legs, and can indulge his tastes like other men of genius, he is not above the ordinary occupations in life, for in his peculiar account of himself he works in an advertisement to the effect that he is a "great wood-sawyer, and would like a big potato patch in shares." What claim his greatness as a wood-sawyer gives him to the management of a big potato patch is not clear, but we would give him the severe but kindly advice, which has often been administered to ambitious youth, that he stick to the common-place pursuits of life, such as sawing wood and raising potatoes, and not venture into the perilous walks for which the "dangerous gift" of genius alone can fit any mortal.

Of all the "ills that flesh is heir to," perhaps "rheumatics" is one of the most troublesome, and one which allows of the smallest consolation to the sufferer. There is a case recently recorded, however, in which this malady served a useful purpose, and was attended with very peculiar results, results, in fact, which would go far to relieve the distress of any afflicted person. A young lady was recently taken in custody in London, on suspicion of being engaged in the light but profitable occupation of picking pockets. At the time of her arrest, one hand was tightly clenched, and on being questioned with regard to that unusual anatomical phenomenon, the poor sufferer meekly replied that she was afflicted with "rheumatics," and could not open her hand. Some of the Police officers possessed sufficient skill in surgery to cause the muscles so grievously afflicted to relax, when, lo! the sum of one pound nine shillings was found "inclosed." The poor creature averred that she was quite unaware of the presence of the money, and it can only be regarded as a miraculous product of the "rheumatics."

Lowell, Mass., is getting virtuous, and, on the strength of its superior purity, is inclined to abolish "cakes and ale" altogether, especially on Saturday night. The local authorities of the City of Spindles have lately received a petition from some of their masters, the people, asking them to prohibit henceforth all minstrel and theatrical shows on Saturday night, because they are "specially detrimental to the moral welfare of the young who frequent them, and who are thus unfitted for any proper observance of the Sabbath, and so inclined to desecrate the day and imperil their moral welfare." It is a pity the young of Lowell should be so "specially" susceptible of detriment on Saturday night, of all nights in the week, because there is a natural inclination in human nature, not altogether unknown in those places where factories wear the life out during the week, to recreate a little at the close of that period of toil. It is, however, all-important that the moral welfare of the youth of that flourishing manufacturing town be looked to, and all due preparation be made on Saturday night for its preservation. What the preparation so important to their well-being consists of, we are left to conjecture, and therefore may fairly suppose that barber-shops and bath-tubs figure therein. If so, the petitioners will get the influence of the proprietors of those valuable appliances of civilization, and will also have, without doubt, the assistance of the keepers of billiard-saloons, dram-shops, gambling-dens, and brothels in getting their project adopted by the City Fathers. The wicked minstrels and theatrical people should not be allowed to desecrate Saturday night in so holy a place as Lowell, so long as it furnishes so many other means for fitting the young for a proper observance of the Sabbath.

Wonders, scientific and otherwise, are coming to light every day, and though there was nothing new under the sun some thousands of years ago, and everything has been growing older ever since, there are old things which have been concealed or forgotten so long that they are practically new revelations whenever any chance delver in the records of old Time hits upon them. A woodman in Missouri recently struck a stone weighing nearly two pounds in the very heart of an elm-tree whose concentric rings prove it to have been upward of four hundred years old. This mysterious tablet thus hid away for ages is "lithographic lime-stone," we are told, and "seems to be inscribed with antique alphabetic characters." "Seems;" a reporter of marvels should "not know seems." Nay, it is. Beyond a doubt here is a discovery of vast importance to the cause of science, and the sages of Missouri had better set at work immediately to decipher these "antique alphabetical characters." Who knows what may be recorded upon that "lithographic stone?" Perchance the history of that marvelous era when the mounds of the Mississippi and the Ohio were reared and the Cardiff giant and his compeers strode through the forests of the West, may be hidden in those unknown hieroglyphs. We have been longing for an antiquity for our continent, and every battered skull or broken implement of warfare which has been dug from the earth has been stored up as evidence of an extinct civilization in the Western World, which flourished before CAMBYSES was embalmed or ever the Pyramids were built. Here is a chapter from the records of that dead past engraved upon a mysterious moonstone and preserved by the very Dryads perchance for forty centuries. Let the *savants* go to work upon the "antique alphabetic characters," and not stop to question the authenticity of the record. They have no time to lose.

The lawyers of London appear to be going out of their province into that of their clients, for it is reported that a barrister, "respectably connected" and living in sumptuous chambers in the "Inns of Court," has been caught stealing several valuable volumes from the library of Lincoln's Inn. It seems not to have been an inordinate love of legal lore that induced him thus to depart from the path of rectitude, for he sold the books and pocketed the proceeds. If some one else had done the stealing, it would have been in order for the lawyer to pocket the proceeds if he could get the criminal off from punishment, but for the barrister to usurp the functions of his superior and do the stealing, is not in accordance with the precedents, and he will probably suffer for it.

That interesting and ornamental class in society, the professional criminals, are making objection, in London, to the practice of taking their photographs whenever their occupation is suspected. They object to being "taken" under any circumstances, and the practice of putting their faces on record for the information of the Police they regard as an impertinent interference with their rights and liberties. In their opinion, no one has a right to level a camera at them until they are convicted of crime. Then they generously admit that the law and its agents may do with them as they please. It seems that the Middlesex magistrates are somewhat in doubt whether in point of law the Commissioner of Police has the right to take any man's likeness, any more than any other property of his, without his permission, if he has not been convicted of some specific offense. Here now is a very delicate question. The rights and privileges of a large and powerful class are involved. Their right to plunder a house or pick a pocket is undoubted, provided they are prepared for the consequences; but the practice of setting them up for a photographer to take them down, and thus put the Police on the lookout for their ugly faces, is a tyrannous proceeding, and does not give them a fair show.

Mrs. COBLEDICK, of Cleveland, Ohio, some four years ago tried the interesting experiment of kindling her fire with the assistance of a can of kerosene-oil. She was only moderately successful at that time, the explosion simply burning off some square feet of her skin, and making her a suffering invalid for a few months. With admirable perseverance in the cause of science, she recently made a second test of the powers of kerosene as an explosive, and with more satisfactory results. She proved this time, beyond all doubt, that, if properly manipulated, that substance will blow the life out of a person in the most expeditious manner. Her funeral took place a day or two after the explosion, and her daughter, who had assisted at the experiment, was too badly injured to attend the ceremonies.

England appears to be taking up the subject of compulsory education with a great deal of earnestness, and has begun with a class which has long been in need of discipline in "the humanities," and those arts and sciences which civilize. In the Metropolis of Great Britain, we are informed, classes are held twice a week at some of the Police Stations, which the officers of the force are required to attend, until they can bring a certificate to head-quarters that they are no longer in need of instruction. Each policeman's month's stipend is docked of a certain sum, which goes into the school fund, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is educated at his own expense, whatever his family may do for support. We shall expect in time to see, as the result of this system, a body of Police in London, who are not ruffians in uniform, and who can take a man to *quod* in a gentlemanly, not to say a scholarly, manner. Meantime the school days of these defenders of the public cannot be without their interesting phases. It must be a relief after quelling a street disturbance or having a desperate struggle with a burglar to sit down quietly to a little geography or grammer. Murderous affrays or noisy fires and a season at the multiplication table or the rule of three, would form a grateful vicissitude. With "shining morning face" and a brisk and intelligent air, the policemen of London will no doubt henceforth appear like school boys out on a holiday and not the stiff and melancholy victims of *ennui* and stupidity who have so long patrolled its streets.

Interesting Case Before the Supreme Court of Illinois—Gens. Burnside and Buckner Parties to it.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Jan. 27.

The following important cases were argued before the Supreme Court of Illinois, now in session in this city, on Wednesday. Judge BECKWITH appeared for the plaintiffs, and Hon. W. C. GOUDY for the defense.

Henry W. Kingsby *vs.* Ambrose E. Burnside et al., and Mary K. Buckner and Simon B. Buckner *vs.* Henry W. Kingsbury. Appeals from Cook.

These cases involve property in Chicago of the value of $1,000,000. Major KINGSBURY, of the regular army, owned a real estate in Chicago, and died in 1856, leaving a widow and two children, MARY, who was the wife of SAMUEL B. BUCKNER, and HENRY W. KINGSBURY, who inherited the property. In May, 1861, Gen. BUCKNER and his wife conveyed her half of the estate, by an absolute deed, to HENRY, without his knowledge, and placed it on record. It professes to be in consideration of $1, and for love and affection. At the time of the deed the land described was worth $500,000, and nothing was paid. HENRY never had the deed, and no change was made in the management of the estate. HENRY was unmarried, and a cadet at West Point; his sister and mother were his heirs-at-law. HENRY was soon after transferred to the army, married a daughter of Col. JOSEPH TAYLOR, a brother of Ex-President TAYLOR, and, on the 18th of September, 1862, was killed at the battle of Antietam. His widow afterward gave birth to a posthumous son, who now claims to be sole owner of the property. HENRY wrote a letter to his mother Oct. 23, 1861, which is claimed to be evidence that the deed to him was in trust. March 25, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, HENRY made his will according to the law of Virginia, but not of Illinois, and in it devised to his sister the property he had received from her by the deed. This is claimed to be evidence of the trust. The will was probated at Alexandria, Va., May, 1870. It is claimed by the heir that the Court had no jurisdiction and the will was invalid.

Gen. BURNSIDE was named in the will as executor, and is a party to this litigation.

A Railroad Struggle in Maine.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 1.

For some years the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad, between Portsmouth and Portland, has been run by the Eastern and the Boston and Maine Railroads, on what was nominally a perpetual lease, though to either party was reserved the right to terminate it, on six months' notice, by the payment of $100,000. The rent paid was six per cent.—a pretty fair price at the time the lease was made. A few months since the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Company gave notice of its intention to terminate the lease with each of the other roads, and pay to each the penalty provided for in the lease. Since then each of the other roads have offered to make new leases, by which the P. S. & P. Company would receive a rent of ten per cent.—a handsome advance from the old rental. Up to this time that Company has not accepted of the terms offered.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Company has now petitioned the Maine Legislature for authority to extend its road from South Berwick to Portland, thus making it an independent and rival line all the way from Boston to Portland. The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad will oppose the grant, and the question will be one of the most important before the Legislature of that State, this Winter. We hear that there is a probability that the petitioners will get what they ask. In that event, there will probably be a closer connection than ever before between the Eastern and the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroads, either by consolidation or lease. The result of this struggle between the Boston and Maine on the one hand, and on the other the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, with the Eastern as an ally, will be watched with interest by the business and traveling public. It would seem that there is little prospect now of that consolidation of the Eastern and Boston and Maine corporations which many who hold stock in both roads would like to see accomplished. But so long as the disagreements do not stop their regular dividends they will not complain.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Preparations were being made in Prussia for the early reception of 150,000 prisoners, evidently in anticipation of the capitulation of Paris. At Posen, Glogau, and Leignitz, in particular, extensive preparations were in progress. The number of prisoners is now so large that second-rate provincial towns will, it is said, be selected for the accommodation of some of them, provided they offer the requisite space and security.

A certain sensation has been produced, I am told, in England, says Dr. RUSSELL, by the statement that Prussian officers discuss the question of an invasion of the British Islands as a possible operation. Capt. HOZIER, however, will, doubtless, inform his Government that it is a common practice for officers of the Prussian Army, as a part of their military education, to devise plans of campaign in all accessible countries—that they project a campaign in Russia, or in Turkey, on the Danube, on the Po, or in Spain with professional interest. It would not be surprising if a campaign in England and the way of opening it came within the scope of their interesting problems.

The *Standard* writer thus refers to the new English five-ton gun: "This unmistakably magnificent naval gun passed, at the butts at Woolwich Arsenal what is understood to be its final proof, with the utmost success the most sanguine could have expected or desired. The enormous charge of 130 pounds of powder, propelling a bolt of 700 pounds in weight, at a velocity of 1,348 feet per second, was endured without the slightest symptoms whatever of strain, or the remotest appearance of any distress, either in the metal or in the parts of the gun. There is no doubt at all of its being, by a long way, the most formidable weapon in the world, and no such enormous charge was ever before burnt inside a cannon. In power the projectiles are more than equal to any duty they could be called upon to perform afloat. The water-line belt of the *Hercules* would be pierced by them at a thousand yards, and the *Konig Wilhelm* penetrated completely at very considerably more than twice that range. The new gun has now fired eight rounds of high charges, beginning with 75 pounds, and ranging up to 130 pounds; the highest velocity, 1,370 feet per second, having been attained with 120 pounds, thus clearly showing that this is the utmost quantity which can be properly consumed in the bore, and that the firing of any higher charge would be superfluous. The velocities attained with the lowest charges of 75 pounds and 100 pounds of powder, were respectively 1,160 and 1,250 feet: the penetrative power of the projectiles with even the latter charge being so great that an armor-plate of thirteen inches in thickness would only just suffice to arrest them at close quarters."

According to the London *Globe*, the trip of the Emperor of Austria to the Tyrol, which was originally quite a family affair, has unexpectedly become a State affair, and has caused considerable sensation. From the very first moment he set his foot on Tyrolese ground a series of ovations ensued. The rural population flocked into the towns, venting their loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner, as if anxious to convince the Sovereign that the opposition of Tyrol had not impaired its hereditary loyalty to the reigning house. The Constitutionalist Party looked with some uneasiness at all this, and its worst apprehensions seemed to be turning out true, when all of a sudden the Militia bill of the Tyrolese Diet received the Imperial sanction. This bill puts the reorganization of the militia in the Tyrol more or less on the same basis as the Army bill of 1848 has introduced for the other territories. The decision seemed to receive an even greater importance from the fact that, no Minister being at the time with his Majesty, the sanction seemed to be, as it were, a spontaneous act of the Sovereign. The Ministry has come forward with a semi-official communication, which states that the sanction was given with all the forms of constitutional usage, and that the bill had been the subject of a special discussion in a Cabinet Council, which decided with unanimity to submit the bill to the Imperial sanction.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: "The *Courrier de la Gironde*, confirming the news of Gen. CHANGARNIER having snubbed Prince NAPOLEON when he made overtures to him at Brussels for a Bonapartist restoration, vouches for the authenticity of the following extract from a letter written by CHANGARNIER himself: 'In returning from the Post-office, whither I had gone to throw in the letter to which you now respond, I was closely followed by Pion-Pion in person. I was surprised to see this big, fat person filling up my poor little parlor; but I preserved my soldier's *sang-froid*, and without asking him to sit down, inquired how it happened that I had the honor of his visit. After many compliments, impossible to be repeated, about my importance and my renown, Pion-Pion added, 'You alone can save France, and put an end to this war. The Empress is but *une brute* (*sic.*) You must be Regent, and bring back the little Prince. I can guarantee you the assent of Prussia and BISMARCK. You will assemble on the frontier 150,000 of our prisoners, commanded by Generals of your own choosing. When you shall have executed the members of the Provisional Government and some few hundred other scoundrels, order will be permanently restored. If you agree to this proposal, I have an agent ready to take the news at once to Count BISMARCK.' 'Prince,' I replied to him, 'I have done with romancing, and will not put my hand to such an absurd romance as this,'—and then I showed him the way down stairs."

The London *Times* gives the following details concerning the preparations for the approaching royal marriage:

"The Government contractors are busily engaged in fitting up St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, for the approaching marriage of her Royal Highness, the Princess LOUISE, to the Marquis of LORNE, and have received directions to complete the extensive arrangements by the end of February, as it is expected the royal marriage will be celebrated on or about the 9th of March. The preparations comprise a canopy over the steps of the grand entrance at the west end leading to the nave of the Royal Chapel, opposite the Horse-shoe cloisters; it will be fifty-three feet in length and sixteen feet wide, so that the royal carriages may drive under in case of wet. On entering the Chapel there will be a temporary room erected on the right-hand side for the special accommodation of her Royal Highness' bridesmaids, near the cenotaph of the late King of the Belgians, opposite to the cenotaph erected by the nation to the memory of his consort the Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales. At the south entrance of the Chapel, facing HENRY VIII.'s gateway and the Castle Guard-rooms, another portico fifty-three feet by sixteen feet, will be placed similar to the one erected at the marriage of the Prince and Princess of WALES, for the convenience of the company who may be honored with an invitation to be present at the ceremony. A gallery will be built near the altar, between the Lincoln Chapel and the altar immediately fronting Her Majesty's private pews for the accommodation of about 100 of those personages connected with the Duke of ARGYLL's family. Another covering will be placed of similar dimensions to the two former at the entrance of the cloisters, which will connect the Prince Consort's Memorial Chapel with the east end of St. George's Chapel and form a convenient entrance to the former chapel, which is fitted up as a reception room for the accommodation of the ladies. The outside of the three porticoes will be covered with canvas and the inside lined with crimson cloth, and decorated. The works are fast progressing, there being a large number of hands employed."

Virginia Claims on the New-Haven Home Fire Insurance Company.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 26.

A month or more ago the Home Fire Insurance Company of New-Haven, Conn., failed, and immediately thereafter there were large fires in Harrisonburg, Lynchburg, Alexandria and Augusta County, involving risks in the insolvent Company. The claims for losses were presented at the office of the State Treasurer, where were deposited on its behalf, in compliance with law, $35,000 in Virginia bonds. Fortunately, this sum is more than sufficient to pay its liabilities here, so that there will probably be no losses in Virginia from the failure. The claims allowed include a Richmond risk for $2,500. These facts are used as an argument in favor of a deposit law.

Treasurer RYE gives notice in our auction column that he will sell on the 6th day of February, at the office of E. A. J. CLOPTON, so much of the deposit of Virginia registered bonds above named as will pay the liabilities on policies of insurance of those citizens of Virginia who have proved their claims before him. It is supposed that it will require about $28,000 of the bonds to pay these claims.

Bold Robbery—Garroting on the Rail.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 30.

A new game of confidence, followed by the "garrote" process, was played on the Peru train, an evening or two since. An old gentleman, living at Logansport, left on the 8:20 train for home. As the train was crossing Delaware-street, only two squares from the depot, a well-dressed personage entered the car, walked hastily up to the old gentleman, and asked for his ticket. It was produced. The stranger returned it with the remark: "The next car is the one for Logansport; this car will be left on the way." The old gentleman grabbed up his baggage, and followed the stranger to get in next car. As he stepped out on the platform, the well-dressed stranger caught him by the throat, two confederates by each arm, and in less than a minute he was minus all valuables, and left on the platform half dead from fright and the choking. Happily he did not have much money, so the loss was not great. The garroters jumped off the train, and up to this time have not been detected.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 5, 1871.

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☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Germans gained by the fall of Paris 180,000 prisoners, 1,500 cannon, 400 field pieces and *mitrailleuses*, several gun-boats in the Seine, and the rolling-stock of the railways. On the receipt of the news of the signing of the armistice, there was some disturbance for a time in Paris, but nothing of a serious nature resulted therefrom. As late as Wednesday there was still great difficulty in procuring food. At that time the number of applications for permission to leave the city had reached 23,000. An offer has been made to BISMARCK and FAVRE, from London, to place English resources at their disposal for the supply of Paris with food, the arrangements to be under the superintendence of French and German agents. A startling report is received from London, to the effect that an attempt has been made in Paris to assassinate TROCHU. The assassin missed the General, but killed his orderly.

BISMARCK protests against the decree of GAMBETTA declaring the ineligibility to the Assembly of the functionaries under the Empire. He regards it as a corroboration of the fears expressed by FAVRE that the elections will not be free; and he concludes with the emphatic declaration that Germany will only recognize an Assembly of freely elected Deputies. To this GAMBETTA replies, warmly defending his document, saying that "it frustrates the plans of BISMARCK and his accomplices, the fallen dynasty, and his insolent pretension to interfere with the Constitution of a French Assembly." A demonstration in favor of the Bordeaux Government is to be made today, and it is said GAMBETTA is to be formally requested to accept the Presidency of a new Committee of Safety, and "prosecute the war to the death." Delegates from the republican committees throughout France are arriving at Bordeaux. GARIBALDI has accepted the candidacy for the representation of Nice in the Assembly. GAMBETTA's orders are strict to the Prefects of the Departments to faithfully execute his electoral disqualification decree.

The people of Lyons are making warlike demonstrations. Exciting public meetings are holding, and the people are parading the streets in great numbers, shouting, "*Vive la Guerre*," and "*Vive la Commune*." Gen. BELLOT, Commander of the Eighteenth French Corps, has arrived at that city. He reports that the retreat of the Army of the East was occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and munitions, and the reception of the news of the armistice. A force of 5,000 Prussians is said to be marching on Havre, followed by other corps. The *Gaulois* reports that BOURBAKI has died from the wounds recently inflicted by himself, during temporary insanity, but the statement is discredited in London.

Contradictions of a number of startling reports are received. It is now said that the London *Times'* statements of BISMARCK's conditions of peace, as regards the cession of Lorraine and Pondicherry, and the transfer of twenty ships of war to Germany, are incorrect; but it is stated, as a fact, that the Germans propose to keep Alsace and the fortress of Metz. The indemnity demanded of M. THIERS in November was four million francs, but this, it is believed, has since been doubled. It is also denied that the Ex-Empress has left Chiselhurst for the Continent, and that the former private Secretary of NAPOLEON, M. CONTI, is in England on a special mission.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The members of the London Conference, with the exception of the French Representative, held a meeting yesterday, but with no practical result so far as is known....The Liverpool members of Parliament, on Friday, expressed their earnest hope that Minister SCHENCK would bring about a satisfactory settlement of the *Alabama* claims....THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the distinguished dramatist, died suddenly on Friday last at the age of forty-two....The Government of Servia is beginning a movement toward the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, after some discussion, authorizing the President to station one or more vessels at the port of New-York, to convey such articles as may be contributed for the relief of the sufferers in France and Germany. The remainder of the day was spent in considering the bill for the revision of the Postal laws, but no action was reached.

In the House, after a few unimportant bills had been introduced and reported, and a bill passed for the payment of a claim of $112,740 to one THEODORE ADAMS, formerly an army contractor in Missouri, the territorial business was taken up. Several bills were reported by the Committee on Territories, and passed, among them one forbidding the Territorial Legislature to grant private charters, one limiting the sessions of the Legislature to forty days and the compensation of the members to $6 per day, and one annulling a tenure-of-office act of the Legislature of Montana. An act was also passed organizing Alaska as a county of Washington Territory, with its county seat at Sitka.

GENERAL.

The trial of FREDERICK LOCKWOOD, indicted at Boston for obtaining 100 bales of cotton on false representations, resulted yesterday in the disagreeing of the jury....A meeting of natives of Prince Edwards Island now residents of Boston, adopted a resolution yesterday favoring the annexation of that Island to the United States....The wife of CHARLES BUNTING, Esq., of Newton, Mass., was run over and killed in that town on Friday evening, by an express train from New-York.

The latest accounts of the ravages of small-pox in Manitoba state the number of deaths from the disease is not less than 2,000. Bay Lake has been nearly depopulated. There is also a scarcity of meat in that region, and the Hudson's Bay Company has been feeding the people.

A fire occurred at Coburg, Ontario, on Friday night, destroying business establishments valued at $150,000.

The Legislature of Missouri is resolving again in favor of removing the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley.

The Kansas Legislature indulged in a banquet at Leavenworth, on Friday night, gotten up by the citizens of that place.

The 20th of February has been fixed for the trial of FILKINS, the alleged express robber.

The filibustering steamer *Hornet*, is reported to be at Port-au-Prince, flying the American colors, and preparing to return to the United States. A Spanish war steamer was watching her.

Capt. SELFRIDGE is reported to have found a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the summit of which is but 300 feet above the sea level.

The Panama Railroad was lately submerged under three feet of water.

Mr. MURPHY, one of the watchmen of the Kensington Bank in Philadelphia, which was robbed on Friday night, has been suspended for disobedience of orders.

Sister STANISLAUS, a Carmelite nun, died at the Convent in Baltimore on Friday last at the age of seventy years.

HORACE GREELEY's birthday was celebrated at Painesville, Ohio, on Friday last.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have requested the Common Council to take measures to have the proceedings for widening Broadway repealed. The Commissioners have also resolved to hold a session on Thursday next, at which all persons interested in the proposed sale of market property are invited to be present.

The Red Man as a Citizen.

In the record of an Administration replete with beneficent reforms, there is no feature of which posterity will more heartily approve than the policy which it has uniformly pursued toward the Indian tribes. Leaving the question of ultimate extinction and innate incapability of attaining a place among civilized men to be settled by the theorists who raised them, President GRANT has simply kept in view the facts that there exist three hundred thousand people of Indian race within the Union, that they have certain rights as human beings and as original settlers which the Government of a free people is bound to respect, and that the largest measure of civil equality which they manifest an ability to appreciate ought to be extended to them. The late message with reference to the proceedings of the Council of Indian tribes, held at Ocmulgee, is but a natural sequence to a line of policy from which the President has never deviated. It would be easy enough to show upon grounds of mere expediency that it is easier and cheaper to attempt to elevate the Indians in the scale of civilization than to fight them. Gen. SHERMAN has placed his opinion on record that fifty Indians could checkmate three thousand soldiers, and we need not go very far back in our history to discover the fact that Indian wars are the most expensive and utterly barren of result of any military undertaking in which we can possibly engage. The President, however, assumes higher ground than this, and maintains that it is highly desirable that the Indian tribes should "become self-sustaining, self-relying, christianized and civilized." In conformity with this belief, the Administration actively aided in the preliminaries to the great Council of December last, and sent Gen. PARKER to assist, along with three members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, at the actual deliberations of the delegates of the red men.

The Council over which Superintendent HOAG presided, and at which fifty-six Indian delegates were present to represent some sixteen different nations, marks a new epoch in the history of the aborigines of this continent. It marks, moreover, a fresh experiment in modern civilization. As Commissioner PARKER remarks, "from time immemorial the Indian form of government has been based upon a community of interests, and they have not yet been educated to recognize fully the value of individual and exclusive rights in property." Our republican institutions, on the other hand, start from the rights of the individual, and rise by a gradually widening process to the rights of the community of which he forms a unit. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the political order which originated with the hundred and the town meeting, must necessarily act as a solvent upon the usages which have grown out of the organization of the tribal nation. The tenacity with which the Indians cling to these, formed a sufficient reason, however, for recognizing them as the starting point of a new social and political advance. The Constitution agreed to, after much "calm, earnest, and dignified deliberation," is put forth in the name of "the people of the nations of Indians inhabiting the Indian Territory." It differs in no essential respect from the prevailing type of our State Constitutions. The Territorial Senate is to consist of a member from each nation whose population is two thousand citizens, and one member for every additional two thousand or fraction greater than one thousand. The House of Representatives is to consist of one member for each nation, and an additional member for each one thousand citizens or fraction above five hundred. The members of both Houses are to be elected "by the qualified voters of their respective nations, according to their laws and customs, and shall hold their office for the term of two years."

The bill which was reported in the Senate Committee on Thursday last, gives effect to the President's recommendation with reference to this Constitution, that "so long as a Territorial form of Government is preserved, Congress shall hold the power of approving or disapproving of all legislative action of the Territory; and the Executive should, with the 'advice and consent of the Senate,' have the power to appoint the Governor and Judicial officers of the Territory." These are its main point of difference from the Constitution ratified by the Indians themselves, and the difference is not so formidable that it need interrupt the harmony that has existed so far on the general question of the Territorial organization. The population represented at the Council is estimated at sixty thousand, and as an evidence of existing progress among them, we have the statement that there are in the Territory 140 public schools, attended by 4,800 pupils, and maintained by an annual expenditure of $163,000. Farming and stock raising are the chief occupation of the tribes already settled on the reservation, and there is among them all an evident desire to profit by everything that we can communicate to them in the way of practical knowledge and general enlightenment. Every friend of the much-abused red man will echo the following words of the delegate of the Muskokee nation, appended to his report on public education: "The Government proposed by the General Council to be established over the Indian territory, to be administered by Indians for themselves, is one founded upon and growing out of treaty relations with the United States, and depends for its perpetuity not upon armies and navies, but upon the honor and good faith of that Government. It must be defended by the patriotism and intelligence of its sons."

Where Are the Singers.

The lyric, like the spoken, drama, has its epochs of glory and of decay. Artists of genius are the only spells in either case to revive the stage, and it is safe to assume in a period of decadence that no such gifted performers are forthcoming. The splendid exploit of GARRICK, in drawing the wit and fashion of the town to a petty theatre in an obscure suburb; of EDMUND KEAN, in giving fresh life to the Shakespearean drama after once the pit "rose at him" in Drury Lane; of MALIBRAN, and ADELAIDE KEMBLE in awakening enthusiastic taste for a style of performance they found quite out of vogue—are familiar illustrations. When the opera dwindles down so that its flickering and spasmodic flashes are only seen at intervals to make the lyric darkness more apparent, we may be sure that it is not the desire for song, or the capacity for appreciation, on the part of the public that are lacking, but that the singers cannot be found to do it justice. Do we believe that the world no longer cares for poetry? Certainly not. But we know that the Augustan age which enjoyed in a single generation the glory of all the magnates of the Lake school, and added to their lustre the lurid blaze of BYRON, the strange glamor of SHELLEY, the picturesque radiance of SCOTT, and the milder rays of MOORE, CAMPBELL, ROGERS, and others, cannot indefinitely be protracted. There has been, we fear, a like Augustan age of Italian opera. The artists whose delightful talent fascinated our fathers have vanished, and there are few or none to take their place. Fifteen, or even ten years ago, some of these stars yet remained, and shone in pristine splendor. Vestiges still could be traced of the superb constellation of which PASTA, GRISI, MALIBRAN, ALBONI, SONTAG, MARIO, GIUGLINI, TAMBERLIK, LABLACHE and RONCONI were members. Of all these but a solitary luminary remains to us.

There are, we repeat, signs of the decay of lyric art all over the world. It is not here alone in New-York that the complaint goes forth about the decline of opera and the absence of good singers. The same murmur is heard in London, in Vienna, in Berlin, in Madrid, and even in the cities of Italy itself. In the first-named city they have just originated what is called "The Italian Opera Buffa Company, (Limited,)" a new device for getting subscriptions to what the public in the old way will no longer support. Some of the ideas of the projectors are ingenious and attractive. They propose, for example, to revive several works which are at once famous and unfamiliar. Thus, CIMAROSA's "Matrimonio Segreto" is promised, and likewise the "Turco in Italia," the "Cenerentola" and "Conte Ory" of ROSSINI, and the "Cosi fan tutte" of MOZART. It is said that there is hope, moreover, of doing some of the operas of PICCINI and PAESIELLO, as well as of modern composers. All this has a healthy and encouraging look. We, however, turn to the notices of the opening performances—the first opera was ROSSINI's "L'Italiana in Algieri," written in 1813—and are at once confronted with disappointment. It is clear that not a single voice satisfied the public. No less obvious is it that as actors the troupe are equally inferior. With the exception of Signor BORELLA, the basso, the whole party are "damned with faint praise." The subsequent performances of "Il Barbiere" and the "Elisir d'Amore" were even less fortunate. Mlle. CALISTO, one of the new prime donne, is credited, indeed, with the "*beauté du diable*;" but she has an "agreeable" voice of "small power," we are told, which is perfectly intelligible, while of the acting of Mlle. BEDETTI, who was brought forward as *Rosina*, we are informed that nothing more forced or artificial can be conceived. Signor RISTORI—a brother of ADELAIDE's—is not, we are assured, to be compared with RONCONI in *Dulcamara*—which is easy to believe—and of the two new tenors, FABBRI is weak and lachrymose, and the other almost unnoticed. These reports betoken a bad prospect indeed, although it is possible that the new opera, "Ali Baba," by BOTTESINI, the great contra-basso player, announced for Saturday, Jan. 14, might yet redeem the season.

From other parts of Europe we get no more favorable tidings. The want of singers is paralyzing the opera; and managers are resorting to the scores of antiquity, to gorgeous scenery or superlative "combinations" to quicken the languid interest of their public. It may be that we are on the eve of a fresh *rennaissance* in musical art; but the indications are manifestly against it. We seriously doubt whether Europe will send us for a long time to come any such singers as assisted at the first birth of Italian opera in the United States. Under these discouraging circumstances, can we look, with any assurance of consolation, to the possible supply of native vocalists? So far as female voices are concerned, we frankly believe that we can. The names of KELLOGG, PHILLIPS, HAUCK and others, in opera and oratorio, and of such a singer as Mrs. MOULTON in concert, surely warrant no less sanguine a conviction. These singers are, so to speak, diamonds of the first water, and not rough diamonds either, but gems on which a polish has been bestowed worthy of their original value. There may be European female artists to equal, there are certainly none to surpass, in their specialties, those whom this country has already produced. It is undeniable that in male voices of high merit we have not as yet been so fortunate; but even of these, with the brilliant examples of feminine triumph before us that we have cited, and the stimulus afforded by an active demand, we may yet produce an adequate supply. The art and science that decay in old countries are exceedingly apt to strike new root and grow up with fresh and vigorous energy in new ones. Let us hope so auspicious a precedent may be followed as regards song; and that whatever its vicissitudes abroad, it may attain a splendor and a usefulness on these shores equaling the best days of lyric history abroad.

The Centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

On the 9th of August next occurs the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir WALTER SCOTT. It is intended on this occasion to have an extraordinary celebration in Edinburgh, the city of his birth. As the Association for the Advancement of Science holds a meeting in "Auld Reekie" at the same period, and will draw together a great concourse of people, it is supposed that the Scott Centenary will assume proportions not surpassed by those of any similar occasion ever known. A committee including many persons of distinction has been formed, and, by its instructions, the honorary Secretary of the Committee, Mr. T. USHER, has addressed a general letter to the American people, inviting such of them as can make it convenient to visit Scotland at the time named to share in the festivity.

Mr. USHER says in his invitation that the Committee duly appreciate the exalted esteem in which the name of Sir WALTER SCOTT is held by their American brethren, and that all who come from the United States to the Centenary "will be received with the greatest honor." Our Scotch friends do no more than justice to the affectionate reverence which is felt in this country for the memory of the author of *Waverley*, and we hope a goodly delegation will be able to respond to their characteristically hospitable invitation. Of course, however, the number must in any case be comparatively small, and we offer the suggestion that a celebration be held in New-York, so that we also may have a national gathering in remembrance of the great "Wizard of the North." The Scotch element here is numerous and influential, and with this as a nucleus, our New-York festivity need not fear comparison with even that of Edinburgh itself. August is still some months distant, but this is a matter worthy to be taken in hand betimes, and pains should not be spared to do justice to so grand an occasion. While acknowledging the courteous invitation of the Edinburgh Committee, we hope that the home festival thus proposed will be generally approved, and carried to a consummation of which Scotchmen as well as Americans may be proud.

Parental Privileges.

How far parental severity may go in correction of childish perverseness is a point not even yet very clearly settled. And all the wisdom of Solomon does not serve to make it any clearer. From that sage, indeed, we learn that a certain amount of punishment is advisable, and even essential, to the well-being of the younger generation. But how much? That is still the difficult problem which each individual Brutus must settle for himself. In certain primeval codes of antiquity the father was made master and owner of his child, with absolute power of life and death. Under such comprehensive judicial systems as this, the riddle was easily solved. Each head of a household was his own Solon, and might, if he chose, construct a dungeon in his cellar and a gallows in his back yard, for the enforcement of family discipline. He might, whenever it seemed meet to him, decapitate one of his sons daily, or sentence his daughters to solitary confinement for life, until he had brought filial virtue to its highest state of development. He was a true autocrat of the fireside, from whose decisions there was no appeal.

That there were advantages in this system must be apparent to the most casual observer. It promoted domestic peace and unity, and relieved the parental mind from those distressing doubts as to the limits of duty which we have above referred to. In China, a land falsely called barbarian, this notion of parental authority is, if we mistake not, still adhered to, and even in our degenerate time, we meet now and then resolute spirits cast in an antique mould, who cling to these wise traditions. Such a Spartan soul appears to have possessed the body of Mr. JOSEPH WHEATON, of Wayland, Alleghany County, Mich. Cavillers, ever ready to misunderstand and malign true superiority, call him a desperate character, and probably stigmatize as brutality his inflexible justice. But it is one of the evidences of greatness to disregard popular clamor. Mr. WHEATON has been for seven years the father of a boy whose mother died in his infancy. Perhaps her death was the penalty of some domestic disobedience. Of that, however, there is no present record. Having no immediate use for the motherless babe, Mr. WHEATON made a free gift of him to a neighbor, who kept him without interference till last Fall. Then we may conjecture he began to be useful. A boy of six may be made by proper training exceedingly handy. He may get up in the morning and light fires; he may be taught to beg or steal the wherewithal to sustain a Spartan table; he may go for rum; he may combine all the best attributes of a juvenile Ganymede and an infant Mercury. Suddenly the fond father perceived his boy's value and found he could no longer consent to be parted from his only child. So he took him back to his own yearning bosom, only to feel the sting of the serpent's tooth. The thankless thief persisted in returning to the strangers who had fed and clothed him. Three times this hapless father reclaimed his unnatural offspring, and three times the prodigal strayed from his embraces. Then it seemed to this Michigan LYCURGUS that the course of justice should be no longer delayed. On the third attempt he recaptured the fugitive, and sternly stifling all softer promptings, straightway put him to death by whipping, thus ingeniously prefacing capital punishment by torture and so increasing the salutary force of the lesson. And for this simple exercise of the parental prerogative, a besotted public opinion is at this moment hunting Mr. LYCURGUS WHEATON with guns and other deadly weapons, if it has not already caught and hung him to the nearest tree.

In this latter contingency Mr. WHEATON will, at least, have done the most that man can do in dying for his opinions, and will be entitled to a shining place in the noble army of saints and martyrs who are daily revealing themselves for the first time on the scaffold. Great ideas force themselves slowly on the conviction of men, and, in face of modern prejudice, it may require many similar martyrs before Mr. WHEATON's theories are fully adopted. We sincerely trust so. But in the meantime the old difficulty remains unsettled. If a father may not whip his child to death, how much may he whip him?

Travels in the Air.

Mr. GLAISHER's *Treatise on Ballooning* was prepared many months ago, and before the world was the wiser for the experience gained through the siege of Paris. Hence it omits some important discoveries which may judiciously be supplied in an Appendix. Mr. GLAISHER was aided by three clever Frenchmen, and his work is said on good authority to be a complete and much-needed epitome of everything about balloons that was known before it was written. So far, notwithstanding, as we can judge by reviews at hand, the important theories and discoveries of American aeronauts have not received the attention in this book that they deserve. If we are not greatly mistaken, the longest balloon voyages ever made have been effected in this country. Our travelers of the air have been beaten in the height, but not in the length or duration, of their ascents. Mr. GLASHIER himself, with Mr. COXWELL, went up, Sept. 5, 1862, to the height of thirty-seven thousand feet, a mile above the loftiest mountain of the globe; but the passage made—we think by Messrs. WISE and LA MOUNTAIN, of some fifteen hundred miles as the crow flies—has not, we believe, been paralleled. Two of Mr. GLAISHER's co-laborers in this work claim, it is said, still another distinction for having made the quickest balloon voyage ever accomplished. These gentlemen, Messrs. FONVIELLE and TISSANDIER, went up from Paris, attained a height of several thousand feet, and came down "with terrific force," in the space of thirty-five minutes.

The great point to determine as regards the practical use of balloons, namely, the power to guide them in any given direction, seems to be abandoned by Mr. GLAISHER in despair. He says, on the first page of his volume, "In its present form, the balloon is useless for commercial enterprise, and so little adapts itself to our necessities, that it might drop into oblivion to-morrow, and we should miss nothing from the conveniences of life." Now we are not yet in a position to judge how far the extraordinary experience of the last few months in France may have added to previously existing knowledge as regards the guiding of balloons. We do know, however, that the besieged Parisians could by no means have allowed the balloon to drop into oblivion, and that they assuredly would have missed a great deal from such conveniences of life as were left them had they done so. The number of the London journal to which we are chiefly indebted for what information we have respecting Mr. GLAISHER's just published book, contains five solid columns of short missives to friends, correspondents and business connections, that came out of Paris in manuscript by "Balloon Post." As regards the momentous problem of guiding aerial carriages, this is precisely what our American experts have contended could be done, and what ultimately, with improvements to balloons, would be done by voyagers of the air. Their theory is that at a certain height from the earth, certain currents of wind blow invariably in one direction, just as the trade winds, within certain parallels, blow constantly in one direction on the earth's surface. When, therefore, the means of rising to, and descending from, or ascending above, these currents can be attained without too great an expenditure of gas and ballast, this interesting problem will, as is claimed, be solved. It is understood that for successful operation in availing of this principle, balloons must be a great deal larger than we have been accustomed to see them, and that their power of going up or down must be assisted, apart from gas and ballast, by mechanical means often attempted, but not yet thoroughly devised.

MINOR TOPICS.

It would really appear as if French republicanism contained elements that must always become mutually destructive. The first Republic perished from its own excesses; in 1830 it was only the jealousies that divided the adherents of popular government that rendered the monarchy of the House of Orleans possible; in 1848, had the Republic been true to itself, the Prince-President would never have become NAPOLEON III., and now, again, the pressure of external danger has been but partially removed when we find the two sections of the third Republic becoming hopelessly estranged and preparing by their dissensions for the probability of foreign intervention and Imperialist restoration. The Bordeaux delegation adheres to its resolution of disqualifying the officials of the Empire for becoming candidates for the Constituent Assembly. The Paris delegation repudiates this provision and repudiates, also, the members of the Government at Bordeaux, with whom it originated. Count BISMARCK steps in with the remark that Germany can only recognize elections conducted with perfect freedom, and so administers a warning against making the Assembly not properly constituent at all. It is thus obvious enough that if the extreme Republicans persist in anticipating the verdict of the nation, there can be but one result—that of German intervention; or, in other words, elections held under the orders of a Government maintained by German bayonets, and leading with tolerable certainty to a regency or a restoration.

The returns of the cases of small-pox in this City for the past week are calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions. For the five days and a half, beginning on Monday and ending on Saturday at noon, there is reported a total of sixty-eight cases. The slightest familiarity with the loose way in which such statistics are compiled here will convince anybody that this falls greatly short of the actual seizures. Taken in connection with the late prevalence of this disease in Paris, and its present ratio in London of 135 deaths per week out of nearly 1,000 cases, it is clear that new arrivals cannot be too carefully watched, and that the most stringent sanitary measures cannot be too soon enforced to escape the increased ravages of this terrible malady. Vaccination free, easily accessible, and, if necessary, compulsory, ought to be insisted upon before the pestilential virus gets the upper hand of us.

THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON, author, actor and dramatist, is dead, in the zenith of his fame, and the full maturity of his powers. Posterity may probably rank the author whose successful career began with "Society," and ended with "War," rather as a clever playwright than a great dramatist. There can be but one opinion, however, as to the nature of his influence on the modern stage. He has done more than any living author to arrest the current of depraved sensationalism that was fast making the stage merely an opportunity for the display of the art of the carpenter and the mechanician, and which bade fair to render finished acting and sparkling dialogue things of the forgotten past. Mr. ROBERTSON's plays have not only shown that the drama can have charms without the auxiliaries of feats gymnastic and salamandrine, and apart altogether from the existence of double-dyed villains, and ladies of polyandrous tendencies, but they have helped to revive a taste for the neglected old English comedies, to which they had many points of resemblance.

The discussion in the Senate, yesterday, on the comparative strength of our obligations to France and Germany was neither very instructive nor in very good taste. It is satisfactory to find, however, that the practical point of obtaining a Government vessel for the conveyance of supplies was at last reached. It is no less gratifying to witness the promptitude with which the Chamber of Commerce Committee have acted in placing $10,000 at the immediate disposal of our Minister in Paris for the relief of the very pressing distress in France. The cause which these gentlemen have taken up with so much vigor and ability is one that should require no formal recommendation. Every intelligent man in this community knows that a calamity worse than war now impends over France; that a large section of the people will find it impossible to subsist during the Winter without help from outside, and that a large area of the country will, this year, be destitute of crops if the seed-corn they have lost be not immediately replaced. The Committee appeal to all ranks and classes of the community to respond to their urgent request for aid, and we hardly think it possible to doubt that the result will be equal to their most sanguine expectations.

It is consoling to learn that the German terms of peace, announced on the authority of the London *Times*, do not correctly represent those which are to be tendered. The territorial demand will, it is said, be limited to Alsace, and Metz will be the only fortress to be held west of the Vosges. Neither the transfer of twenty first-class frigates nor the cession of Pondicherry have been talked of, and the pecuniary indemnity will certainly be much less than two thousand millions of dollars in gold, as was first announced. The Germans are doubtless quite as well aware as the rest of the world that it is quite possible to overdo the advantage of extorting terms from a prostrate foe. There are certain conditions which a nation will quietly submit to rather than incur the risk of renewed warfare; there are others so galling and burdensome that no lapse of time can ever reconcile them to, and which are a certain pledge of irrepressible hostility. The first reported terms were somewhat akin to the latter; let us hope that the real demands of the Germans may at least approach in character to the former class of conditions.

Mr. FORSTER, the virtual education Minister of the British Government, and our steadfast ally through good and bad report, is pronounced by the *Spectator* to be the coming Premier of England. But even he, standing "in the first rank of English statesmen," has lately expounded a foreign policy for his country which means that she shall retire once and for all from the political system of Europe; that she shall get rid of her existing treaty obligations as fast as possible, and shall on no account contract new ones which might involve sending her sons into a quarrel not of her own seeking. In fact he seems to favor the Manchester doctrine of perfect isolation which Mr. JACOB BRIGHT has also been lately ventilating. At this rate nothing but a return of the Conservatives to power can save England from sinking into the position of Holland among European States.

It is curious to note that a great strategist may be capable of a gross logical inconsistency. The correspondent of an English journal is responsible for the statement that Gen. VON MOLTKE made the following remark about our late war: "I have purposely kept myself in ignorance upon that subject, because there was nothing to be learned from it. War is a science, and any record of the mere scrambling of two armed mobs can only produce confusion in the mind." The question naturally arises, How did the General get knowledge enough to pronounce upon the subject at all, if he purposely kept himself in ignorance about it, or at what precise point of his inquiries he came to the conclusion that his scientific culture would be seriously impaired if he ventured further? For the sake of the General's reputation for clearness of apprehension, let us hope that he has been misrepresented.

Which is the weaker vessel? The current definition will certainly demand reconsideration if the married ladies continue to assert themselves as they have done of late. From Rochester, N. Y., comes the touching tale of a two weeks' bridegroom, "a man well advanced in life," who, in endeavoring to restrain his bride from deserting him, had been severely bitten by the lady in the cheek—which connubial scar he bore evident marks of. From Trenton, N. J., comes the still more piteous story of a man who appeared before a local Justice with the complaint that he had married a widow, but having exhausted every device for making things agreeable, he found it "impossible to live with her any longer." This much-maltreated man pathetically summarizes his wrongs by stating that "he is kicked and cuffed about as a thing of no account," and describes the mode of the latest attack of his spouse by intimating that she flew into him and scratched his face to such a degree that he was forced to beat a retreat. Here is a revolution with a vengeance.

The conviction is taking fast hold of the British people that it will be their turn to fight next for their place among the nations. While the Ministry seem to have made up their minds to prophesy smooth things, the Press, the public and the military authorities are insisting that the danger is imminent, and that something must be done to face the altered conditions of European equilibrium. The letter of the veteran General, Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, already referred to in cable telegrams, is exceedingly explicit, both as to the danger and its remedy. The first he defines as arising from "the vast armaments we now witness on the Continent, and the strange feelings of hostility which many of its armed bodies, and, perhaps, it may be said, of its population also, care but little to conceal." The remedy is briefly claimed to be the renewal of the personal liability of every citizen "to incur the duties of soldiership for the defense of the country," *i. e.*, either by "serving as a volunteer or by subjecting himself to the chances of the militia ballot."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Hint to the Fenians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a very considerable sum of money has been collected, by means of contributions levied upon the charitable and humane, which it is intended to give as a reward and recompense (for what?) to the released Fenian prisoners recently arrived in this country, would it not be well to consider if these funds could not be much more worthily disposed of to persons having a better claim on Fenian charity. There are, at the present time, in this City, thousands of the poor, suffering dupes of Fenianism, who are undergoing great hardships from cold and hunger during this severe season, from whom the last farthing of their hard-earned wages has been several times wrung during the last few years in support of the Fenian cause, which has occasioned great privation and sufferings to themselves and their families, without any return. If this money were given to these poor Irish families, or expended in the purchase of bread and fuel, to be distributed among them, it would be some little compensation to them for the loss they have sustained.

Besides, such a disposition of these funds by these men would try the purity and sincerity of their patriotism, and of Fenian principles, which is a particularly desirable thing, as it would be the means of removing, in some degree, that obloquy and ridicule which almost the entire newspaper Press of this City has been constantly attaching to the Fenian cause, on the ground that it is neither more nor less than a sham. It would be a triumphant refutation of this slander of the Press, if these men would seal their patriotism by such an act of self-denial and generosity toward their poor fellow-countrymen, who have been so often duped and imposed upon since the origin of Fenianism. And it is impossible to believe that these men would refuse an act of justice to these poor people. There is no doubt that if this matter were merely hinted to them, they would readily and cheerfully, and with one accord, renounce their claim to this money, and out of pity to their distressed countrymen perform an act so characteristic of pure patriotism.

Your obedient servant, JAMES BIRD.

NEW-YORK, No. 61 WALL-STREET,
Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

Appeal for Friendless Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is to be hoped that the appeal in today's TIMES, signed by C. L. BRACE, Secretary, and W. A. BOOTH, President of the Children's Aid Society, will not be unheeded by New-York philanthropists. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of good already accomplished by what is modestly termed "The Girls' Lodging-house." If, as Mr. BRACE informs us, twelve hundred young girls, who had been without occupation, have been during the past twelve months fed and sheltered and taught to work on the sewing-machine, and at last sent out able to earn from four to twelve dollars per week, and this with all the disadvantages of limited room and means, what may not be hoped when this branch of benevolence has the aids and appliances for which this appeal is made? In addition to the good office of instruction for these 1,200, the Lodging-house has, during the past year, fed and sheltered 1,261 homeless girls. What pathos in the words of Mr. BRACE: "In the station-house, in cellar, in attic, on the curb-stone, in the alley, many of these girls have slept, and would again sleep, had not our doors been open to receive them."

Poor waifs! What heart but bleeds in view of the danger and wretchedness of such exposure in the byways of the great and wicked City, of our poor homeless little girls, during the long nights of darkness and terror? Blessed be the hand that has been stretched out in compassion to rescue the poverty-stricken, bewildered and tempted from misfortunes worse than death. And when a sum is asked which will hardly be felt by each wealthy contributor for the further prosecution of this humane work, who can withhold the meed of charity. A noble beginning has already been made. May additional contributions flow in right speedily to the hand of the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway, until the needed $25,000 is received for the purchase of a new building.

The homely adage that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," is nowhere more applicable than to works of charity. During the year 1868, the "Temporary Home," of Philadelphia, an institution having the same aim as the Girls' Lodging House, with, perhaps, a broader basis, expended but $1,588 88, while the "Rosine," of that city, an institution for the reformation of the unfortunate, expended $2,985 79. In one case 500 women were prevented from stumbling into the pitfalls of misfortune by the kindly protection of the "Home" in their hour of need: in the other, a few of the "sad sisterhood" were snatched from the jaws of despair, but, burdened by dark and bitter memories, they were ever liable to a desperate recoil from the restraints of social law. The "attribute of mercy" should in no wise be withheld from such institutions as the "Rosine," for thereby many are saved; but let the timid young stranger who seeks honest toil, but is ignorant of City life—let the child of poverty and the homeless, starving woman, be sheltered from the street until employment can be obtained, and soon the need of Magdalen Asylums will be greatly diminished, and a noble army of self-reliant helpers will be sent out into the homes of community. MARY F. DAVIS.

ORANGE, N. J., Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

The Hansom Cabs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell the public what has become of the Hansom Cab Company that was to have commenced business a year or so ago? Did the "agent" who was "in Europe, making purchases of cabs," ever reach these shores with the conveyances? I have been in the City for the past twenty years, and have seen only one or two, the property of some hotel. And last of all, what has become of the money subscribed for stock?

By answering the above questions, you may enlighten several of the subscribers.

Yours truly,
F. S. W.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask the use of your columns to state that I am not the E. ALBERTSON, reported in your issue of today, as having been arrested on a charge of practicing the swindling-letter dodge? As I am, I believe, the only E. ALBERTSON in the City, I presume this individual has appropriated my name for dishonest uses. This correction is not necessary for my friends, but those who know me only by name might draw unpleasant inferences from your paragraph.

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige your obedient servant,
EDWIN ALBERTSON, Naval Officer.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

WASHINGTON.

Territorial Business in the House—Revision of the Postal Laws—Aid for the Sufferers in France and Germany—The New Government Loan—Awards of Paper for the Public Printing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House was mainly occupied, today, by special assignment, after 1½ o'clock, with business from the Committee on Territories. A large number of bills of a minor character were passed, among which was one regulating the sessions of Territorial Legislatures and the pay of members; another regulating and increasing the pay of Territorial Marshals and District-Attorneys, and another repealing certain acts of Territorial Legislatures, among them the Tenure-of-Office law passed by the last Legislature of Montana to blockade Gov. ASHLEY. By previous agreement no bills to admit States were considered.

REVISION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The Senate met today, and, after the morning hour, took up the bill codifying the Post-office laws, and about 150 sections were read and passed upon, without debate. Soon after 3 o'clock some discussion sprung up on an amendment submitted by the Committee, and Mr. CHANDLER, who was known to be anxious to move for an Executive Session, took the occasion for that purpose. Mr. RAMSEY, in charge of the bill, tried very hard to have the consideration of the bill continued, but the motion for an Executive Session was carried nearly two to one.

AID FOR THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS.

During the morning hour, Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to designate a vessel, if the public service would permit, to convey such supplies to the suffering Germans and French as might be contributed in this country. Quite a protracted discussion arose over an amendment proposed by Mr. HOWARD to leave the Germans out of the account. He subsequently withdrew it. But meantime the history of what we owe to both France and Germany was repeated in a variety of ways by several Senators.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following official statement covers transactions during the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$608,000
Shipments of notes	2,892,723
Shipments of currency	582,544
Held as security for national banks circulation	$350,048,750
Held for public deposits	15,819,500
Mutilated notes burned	608,275
Total amount burned	37,129,262
Issued for bills destroyed	35,749,948
Balance due for mutilated notes	1,379,319
Outstanding circulation	307,354,953
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	726,400

The Treasury balances today are: Coin, $99,127,000; currency, $22,511,000; certificates, $32,152,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, today, directed the Assistant Treasurer of New-York to call in an additional $2,500,000 three per cent. certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, dated October 15, 1867, as follows: Five thousand dollars from No. 611 to 860, inclusive; $10,000 each from No. 501 to 758, inclusive. These certificates will be paid on presentation at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and will cease to bear interest after March 31, 1871, at which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in the possession of the national banks.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury today gave notice that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding the national debt, and under the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871. The places at which subscriptions may be made and the names of the authorized agents of the Government will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely: First, bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, payable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Second, bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum. Third, bonds to the amount of $700,000,000, payable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely: First, subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds; second, subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.; third, subscribers for five per cent. bonds. When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government, when the bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds. The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, of any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository of the Government. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid and the interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority. After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DAMAGES FOR EJECTMENT FROM A CAR.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, today, Chief-Justice CARTTER announced that by reason of a divided Court, three concurring in the opinion, the judgment of the Court below, in the case of CAROLINE BROWN against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, for $1,500 damages for plaintiff, by forcible ejection from a car at Alexandria, in March, 1868, on account of color, was affirmed.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Judge CARTTER delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the bounty claims of Admiral FARRAGUT and others, holding that the Court had jurisdiction in the case, and reversing the decision of the Court below, dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction. On motion of Gen. BUTLER, the Court agreed to hear the case in full bench.

BIDS FOR FURNISHING PAPER.

The Joint Committee on Public Printing have made the following awards on bids for furnishing paper for public printing: Class 1, 30,000 reams of fine printing paper, were tendered, weighing 45 pounds a ream of 500 sheets, 15,000 reams to JOHN A. SHOBER, of Lancaster, Penn., at $14 75 and the remainder in lots of 2,000 and 3,000 reams to H. M. CLARK & Co., of Boston, WHEELWRIGHT, MUDGE & Co., of Baltimore, and FRANCIS H. SMITH, of New-York City, at prices ranging from $14 90 to $15 28. Class 2, 20,000 reams calendered printing paper, weighing 53 pounds to ream, to H. M. CLARK & Co., MULLIN & PARKER, Pennsylvania, and FRANCIS H. SMITH, at prices from $16 55 to $17 17; 1,000 reams calendared printing paper, 44 pounds to the ream, to MULLIN & PARKER, at $16 90; 1,000 reams calendared printing paper at 70 pounds to the ream, to the same at, $17 10; 500 reams calendared printing paper, at 30 pounds to the ream, to FRANCIS H. SMITH, at $17 39. Class 3, Sized and calendared printing paper; 2,500 reams went to C. S. MOGARGEE & Co., of Philadelphia, at $17 62. Class 4, Map paper; 1,000 reams was awarded to WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, of New-York City, at $20 50. Class 5, writing papers, 24,750 reams to CAMPBELL, HALL & Co., New-York, at $21; 500 reams cover paper to Seymour Paper Company, at $19 25; Manila paper, 250 reams to WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, and the same amount to BEN. F. FRENCH, at $13 25. Class 5, colored writing paper to Seymour Paper Company, and WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE, at prices from $21 40 to $22 25. Class 7—Paper for Post-office blanks, to WHEELWRIGHT, MUDGE & Co., and MULLINS & PARKER, at prices from $15 34 to $15 64. Class 8—Sized and calendered tinted printing-paper, to H. M. CLARK & Co., at $17 60 and $17 70.

TRANSFER OF TREASURY AGENT.

Special Treasury Agent A. R. LEIB has been released from duty in Florida and transferred to the New-England District.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations today:

Alexander Rives, District Judge of the United States for the Western District of Virginia; Robert H. Hughes, United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; A. S. Gray, United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

Postmasters.—Robert A. Cameron, Greeley, Col.; H. M. Orahood, Black Hawk, Col.; John S. Clemmer, Salem, Ohio; H. W. Fleetwood, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; J. E. Odlin, Laconia, N. H.; H. H. Helper, Salisbury, N. C.; Edwin R. Brink, Wilmington, N. C.; Ira Godfrey, Lima, N. Y.; J. J. Sykes, Grass Valley, Cal.; James Taylor, Fort Howard, Wis.; H. E. Gates, Litchfield, Conn.; Silas M. Norton, Bristol, Conn.; J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; J. R. Young, Camden, Ark.; A. T. Spencer, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Jon b. Fay, Marlborough, Wis.; Edwin Shaw, Fall River, Mass.; Josiah Packet, Worcester, Mass.

ACTION OF THE SENATE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today, rejected the nominations of JOEL C. C. WINCH, to be United States District Judge, and HENRY HICKS, to be United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, and confirmed SAMUEL COULTER, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Washington Territory, and M. J. CRAMER, to be Minister in Denmark. The discussion on the last named lasted nearly two hours.

Collapse of an Insurance Company—Selling Out its Property by Auction.

The last rites and ceremonies over the defunct Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, late the Peabody Company, were performed yesterday at their rooms on the corner of Broadway and Thomas street. All the splendid office furniture was sold under the hammer of the auctioneer to the highest bidder. The entire second floor was occupied by this unlucky Company. The officers had gorgeously-furnished rooms, embellished with velvet and Brussels carpets, carved walnut and satinwood furniture, morocco and velvet upholstery, costly books and stationery, and mammoth fire-proof safes. The entire cost of these articles was about $12,000. The proceeds of the sale did not reach over $2,000. Nearly three tons of printed matter, on heavy paper, including blanks and envelopes, brought $45. An elegant black-walnut secretary desk, which originally cost $180, brought $100. Elegant Brussels carpet that cost $3 per yard, sold for $1 25. Matting that cost $1 per yard, brought fifteen cents. A splendid letter-press, worth $100, sold for $33. Various desks brought from $10 to $30, much below their actual value. Ink-stands, pen-holders, paper-weights and other small articles sold at insignificant prices. Two bronze chandeliers sold for $9; their original cost was estimated at $100. The following is a list of some of the other prices: A fine clock, $23; secretary desk, $67; revolving chair, $11; new blank ledgers, $1 50. The safes were not sold, as no one offered $600, the starting bid. The auctioneer then offered the partitions, &c. Gen. DAVIES, the lessee of the building, at this juncture exclaimed that he claimed the partitions, and they could not be sold. The bids for the partition had ran up to $800, when Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY said that he would bid $1,000. The property was knocked down to him at that price. It is understood that Gen. DAVIES will not permit the partitions to be removed. A full delegation of second-hand furniture dealers were present, but did not succeed in purchasing much. A number of prominent gentlemen were in attendance, among whom were E. R. MEADE, Receiver's Attorney; S. H. HAMMOND, Deputy Attorney-General; Superintendent MILLER, of the State Insurance Department, and others.

The Wonders of the Microscope.

The large hall of the Cooper Union was filled last evening with an intelligent audience to listen to a lecture by Prof. ADRIAN J. EBELL, on the "Microscope and its Revelations." He commenced by giving a brief history of the microscope; the optical principles of the simple and compound microscope, by which rays of light are concentrated or diffused, and the structure of minerals, plants and animals. In the atmosphere there are found myriads of microscopic plants and animals, and by this study the science of medicine has been able to trace the causes of many diseases, and to prevent their fatal effects. The structure of crystals, of snow-flakes, of common salt, of saltpetre, and the like, were shown on the blackboard and explained. A large specimen of fungi, taken from a tree in one of the islands of Lake Superior, was also exhibited, and it was stated that one-third of all the vegetable kingdom is composed of fungi. It is found on trees, leaves, corn, &c., and in bread, jelly, preserves, and almost everything we eat, and is supposed to be the cause of fever and ague in the human system. It is even a mooted question whether or not it produces cholera. Specimens of sea fungi were also shown, and then passing on to the animal kingdom Prof. EBELL explained how microscopic animals live upon other animals. The tape-worm and trichina spiralis in the human body were instanced. Every part of nature seems to be occupied with life. Trichina, which we so much dread, is killed in 220 degrees of heat, and as water boils at 212 degrees, it requires very little more heat to destroy these microscopic animals. After an intermission of five minutes at 9 P. M., specimens of crystals, plants and animals were exhibited through the microscope on a white canvas.

The Jersey City Charter—Meeting of the Republicans.

A mass-meeting of the Republicans of Jersey City was called yesterday at Gee's Hall, on Montgomery and Gregory streets, to hear the report of the Prudential Committee on the charter. Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Sr., presided. Mr. GREGORY made an address of some length, explaining the mode of framing the former charter, and showing what was needed in such a document. He insisted on the difficulty of constructing it, and the need of an honest City Government.

Mr. DEAN, the Secretary of the Presidential Committee, read the report. A portion of the Committee had gone to Trenton on Monday, and had effected a compromise with the members of Assembly, which they considered advantageous. On the arrival of other members this compromise had been broken, and the Assemblymen had inserted in the Board of Works two of the objectionable names.

A resolution was offered expressive of confidence in the members of Assembly. This was met with applause by one party at the meeting, with hooting and derision by the other.

A committee of five, consisting of S. B. RANSOM, Alderman EGE, JAMES GOPPSILL, D. S. GREGORY, Jr., and Col. COYNE, was appointed to receive suggestions from citizens, and report at a future meeting what plan of action they should deem desirable. A motion was then made to adjourn, and declared carried. After this adjournment the friends of the charter, claiming an unfair decision, organized another meeting, Mr. GEO. P. EDGAR taking the chair.

The Broadway Widening Scheme—Onerous Assessments—Action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners—The Proposed Sale of Market Property.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held at noon, yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It appears by the report of the Commissioners for the widening of Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty will be assessed, first, upon Central Park, $1,600,000 or thereabouts, and second, upon the City at large, about $4,000,000; and

Whereas, Said assessment is nearly equal to the whole sum paid for originally taking the Central Park, and is onerous to tax-payers, therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty be requested to take and adopt all legal measures to set aside, or vacate, or repeal said proceedings for said widening.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted in regard to the sale of market property:

Whereas, Controversy has arisen touching the manner of selling market property, therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold an open session on Thursday, Feb. 9, in the Supervisors' Chamber, at 2 P. M., and that all parties having practical views or suggestions concerning the best mode of effecting said sale, so as to guard the best interests of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as well as of persons claiming to hold vested rights in market property, be invited to be present for hearing.

Chess—Capt. G. H. Mackenzie's Tour in the Western States.

In order to ascertain the sentiments of the Western States on the subject of a grand International Chess Congress, Capt. MACKENZIE has gone on a trip to a few of the principal cities of the West. During his sojourn in Chicago he has contested several games with their strongest players with the following result: MACKENZIE, 2; F. BOCK, 0; MACKENZIE, 2; HOSMER, 0; MACKENZIE, 2; MORGAN, 1, and one game with the last-named was withdrawn.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Record of the Week and Notes.

Little novelty is to be recorded of the theatres this week. Mr. WALLACK has acted to fine houses plays already familiar, and Mr. BOOTH continues to perform *Richelieu* with like result. To-morrow, at Wallack's, BULWER LYTTON's fine comedy of "Money" is to be given, and the opportunity afforded for seeing the favorite manager and actor in a part esteemed by some to be among his best.... It appears that the run of "Saratoga" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre is not yet to be interrupted. The piece has gratified the patrons of this house amazingly, and they appear unwilling to part with it. The author has had the tact and the luck to hit with precision the taste of the day, and this, so far as pecuniary success goes, is of course the principal thing. "Saratoga" has been fortunate, too, in being done at a theatre under spirited and ambitious management. In the detail, that does so much to make or mar a play, nothing has been omitted to insure success. "Saratoga" is certainly not a strikingly original, or in any literary sense a strong play. Some of the scenes, in fact, are almost puerile, and seem to have been constructed on the model of those curious jumbles of humor and practical joke that make up the dramatic interludes of the minstrel halls. It is, notwithstanding, a fact that these very scenes have pleased the audience hugely, and in one sense have demonstrated the author's judgment, if not his intellectual force. For the rest, "Saratoga" has been excellently mounted and equipped. The ladies have had charming toilettes, and the gentlemen have done all that in them lies to deserve favor. Perhaps, if the author were to write a much better play than "Saratoga," it would be less attractive, and more than this at present need not be said. At the matinée of yesterday, the crowd was very great. The musicians were dislodged from the orchestra, every inch of available space in the theatre was occupied by the eager throng, and many were turned away from the doors.... At Niblo's Garden, several new features were introduced on Monday, in the "Black Crook." These features are universally admitted to be improvements. The drama was gorgeous to the last degree before, but it were to exhaust the language of hyperbole to describe its present splendors. Public appreciation of them is proportionably keen, since the house is filled nightly by crowds who express without stint their wonder and delight ....At the Fourteenth-street Theatre, to-morrow night, Mr. EDWIN FORREST begins an engagement. The play selected is "King Lear." It is some three years since Mr. FORREST has acted in New-York, and there is much curiosity to see him. From the reports that have reached us, we infer that the veteran tragedian has been acting of late with much energy and fire. *Lear* was formerly reckoned one of Mr. FORREST's most effective characters, and is, no doubt, a judicious selection for his reappearance.... The aggregate receipts from the Holland benefits now exceed $15,000. It is intended to make a decision as regards the precise disposition of these funds at once—that is to say, within two or three days—and, coincidently with carrying the decision into effect, to announce its nature to the public. We are pleased to hear that the Manager of the Grand Opera-house made a liberal addition from his private purse to the receipts of the theatre at the Holland Matinée.... Friday evening being the second anniversary of the opening of Booth's Theatre, immediately after the performance was ended and before Mr. EDWIN BOOTH had time to retire, all the attachés of the house gathered about him, and Mr. A. W. FENNO, speaking in their behalf, presented to Mr. BOOTH a handsome and costly set of silverware, suitably inscribed. Mr. BOOTH was quite surprised by the gift, which can be regarded as a tribute of genuine esteem for a manager of rare talent and personal qualities.... Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' fourth monthly concert was given at Association Hall on Monday afternoon last, before a large audience. Eleven selections were played at dictation from Mr. HOPKINS' colossal programme of 100 piano works. The pianist had not a note of music before him throughout the concert, and among the pieces played were CHOPIN's immensely difficult "Scherzo," in B flat minor; BEETHOVEN's "Funeral March," and some of MENDELSSOHN's and JAELL's compositions. The pianist also played his own "Sea Spray Waltz," "Grasshopper's Dance," "Wind Demon," and fantasia on "Oft in the Stilly Night." The entire performance was exceedingly novel and interesting.

"The Clandestine Marriage," at Wallack's.

COLEMAN and GARRICK's antiquated comedy of "The Clandestine Marriage" was given, last night, at Wallack's Theatre. The performance was in all respects neat and praiseworthy, and in some respects admirable. Few actors of our day are capable of approaching Mr. GILBERT's *Lord Ogleby*. This conception, the original of *Sir Harcourt Courtley*, and in some sort of *Sir William Fondlove*, is certainly one of the most difficult to embody in the whole range of the drama. Its febrile vanity, its morbid clinging to the tastes and passions of youth, its debased selfishness and its thorough gentlemanliness in all matters of convention, are antagonistic qualities, arduous to combine and singularly delicate and critical to portray. A very finished and a very mellow actor is required, even to satisfy, in *Lord Ogleby*; but to charm us in the character, something is requisite that nearly approaches genius. This Mr. GILBERT manages to do. He brings to bear for his task all the resources of an extended experience, and adds them to the endowments of rare natural aptitude. One of the few comedians on the stage who looks and acts not only as if he had learned to be a gentleman, but as if he were born one, Mr. GILBERT always pleases most in parts where this peculiar capacity can be legitimately exhibited. Some of his scenes last night were very delightful, indeed. It is such acting as this that shows us the possible power and teaching of the stage, and consequently discharges the noble duty of sustaining the art at its just professional level. Mrs. BARRY's *Miss Sterling* was better than we expected to find it. It was sprightly, varied and had more of the atmosphere of old comedy about it than anything we have seen this engaging lady do. Mr. MARLOWE has made a careful study of *Brush*, who is to *Trip* and *Cool* much what the other modern parts above named are to his master, and Mr. WILLIAMSON, as he usually does in "character" sketches, pleased the audience mightily in *Canton*. Messrs. RINGGOLD, LANAGAN and ROCKWELL were acceptable in their respective undertakings, and Mrs. SEFTON elicited hearty laughter in *Mrs. Heidelberg*. When we add that Miss HELEN TRACY was careful and agreeable in *Fanny*, we have said all that the occasion seems to require. The representation was exceedingly enjoyable, and we are glad to see "The Clandestine Marriage" put up for repetition on next Saturday. An excellent house greeted the comedy last night; but we are mistaken if its second performance does not prove still more attractive.

The Philharmonic Concert.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society took place in the Academy of Music, yesterday evening, and was, as always, listened to by an exceedingly large audience. The following was the programme in detail:

PART I.

Symphony, D major, (four movements)........Mozart
1. Allegro con spirito. 3. Menuetto.
2. Andante. 4. Presto.
Recitative and Romanze, (first time)........Bergmann
Solo for Bass Clarionet,
Mr. E. BOEHM,
Assisted by
Messrs. J. DREWES, A. GOEPEL, clarionets; A. SOHST, L. FRIEDRICH, bassoons.

PART II.

Overture—"Sacuntala," (by request)........Goldmark
Serenade, Quartet for four Violoncellos........Lachner
Messrs. F. BERGNER, C. BERGMANN,
A. LIESEGANG, A. HOCH.
Overture—Sherzo and Finale........Schumann

After patiently listening to three rehearsals of the pieces named above, we see no reason for changing our opinion, already expressed, as to the lack of novelty and of especial merit in any of the selections of the management. The music is not of an inferior kind, for Mr. BERGMANN's presence as leader would prevent such a possibility; nor is it destitute of beauty or uninteresting, for both these qualities are inseparable from really good works. But the Philharmonic Society is our single expositor of the highest order of music, and we have a right to expect from them something new and particularly worthy of note, and of study, at each of their welcome concerts. The field to select from is certainly large enough, even for the most exacting. Take MOZART's Symphony in D major, (No. 5.) The second and third movements are both charming, thoroughly Mozartish, if we may be permitted to use the term, a little melody being taken up and repeated, now by the brass instruments, and now by the stringed, delicately shaded and made thoroughly enjoyable for any one. But there is nothing in them to attract marked attention. The Sixth Symphony is far more notable. Mr. BERGMANN's own composition is a mere trifle, adapted to display the peculiar powers of the solo instrument—a clarionet of unusual compass, and nothing more. The overture to "Sacuntela," we are glad to see, was given again "by request," for certainly some kindred explanation was necessary to account for its appearance on the programme. LACHNER's serenade was faultlessly rendered by the quartet of violoncellists, and was repeated. But LACHNER's compositions do not hold a high rank; the author's reputation was won as a leader, and not as a composer, and in the latter line it rests almost wholly upon his symphonies. SCHUMANN's contribution was really the most pleasing feature of the entire performance, and the sweetness which characterizes all the compositions of this *maestro*, and comes rippling to the surface in every strain, was thoroughly appreciated by the audience. While we cannot say of the concert last night that it is likely to prove among the best that the Society has given us, or that anything fresh or striking was presented, we may nevertheless assure all lovers of music that the exalted standard of interpretation to which Mr. BERGMANN has raised his orchestra was fully maintained throughout its interpretation.

Miss Krebs' Concerts.

The fourth and last of the series of matinées recently begun by Miss KREBS, at Steinway Hall, was given yesterday at that place. The Hall was packed, and this fact, added to the enthusiasm which the lady's very finished performance elicited, warranted the announcement that an early resumption of the entertainments was intended. The chief solo features of the programme were BEETHOVEN's Sonata, Opus 53, one of those works demanding endurance of an exceptional kind, and an executive skill of the highest order, while making slighter claims upon the imagination of the performer; and a fantasia on motives from "Don Juan," by LISZT, constructed after the usual fashion of that eminent artist, whose piano compositions are usually written for rendering by himself alone. Both pieces were clearly and powerfully recited. A delicious rondo by CHOPIN enlisted the services of Mr. S. B. MILLS, as well as those of Miss KREBS, and an interpretation of unusual neatness and delicacy was the result of the united efforts of the players. The singer of the day was Miss CLOTILDE SAAR, a *débutante*, whose delivery of MENDELSSOHN's concert aria, and of BADIA's "L'estasi d'Amore," was spoiled by nervousness—to mention, for the present, but one of several sad drawbacks to an enjoyment of her labors.

Home News.

LOTTA was last week at New-Orleans.... Miss JANAUSCHEK acted in Albany.... LINA EDWIN was at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore.... Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY was to have been the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the Boston Theatre on Friday, but he could not act because of illness.... Mrs. LANDER performed last week at the Albany Academy of Music.... The performance for the Holland Fund given at the California Theatre is understood to have resulted in receipts of $500.... A Miss ROSE EVANS is represented to have made a successful debut as a tragedienne at the California Theatre.... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago.... "Costa's Italian Opera-house" is the name of a new place of amusement just now opened in Topeka.... The new Pittsburg Opera-house was opened on Monday by Mr. FECHTER. An inaugural address in rhyme was delivered by Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD. "Ruy Blas" was the play.... The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says: "Our readers will not be surprised to learn, if they have not already learned, that there was no foundation for the story that Mr. R. M. FIELD, of the Museum, had made arrangements with Miss CLARK and Mr. WARREN for their appearance next year at some new theatre, which was to be built in a possible future. We have official authority for the announcement that both the favorite artists referred to were engaged by Mr. FIELD some time ago for the season of 1871–2 at the Boston Museum, and that the engagement is admitted to be binding by all the parties concerned".... Signor LEFRANC had made a most successful debut in New-Orleans. He sang in "William Tell." He was somewhat hoarse, the newspapers say.... LINGARD and his company were, last week, in Toledo.... Friday, the Nilsson Troupe, *sans* Mlle. NILSSON, gave a concert in Lexington, Ky.... The performance at the Boston Globe, in aid of the Holland fund, secured receipts amounting to $1,211 95.... Mr. MARETZEK's German Opera Troupe sang last week in Providence.... Mr. OWENS performed in Hartford.... The Richings Opera Troupe was in Washington.... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL acts at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, this week ......Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON is giving readings in New-Orleans.... Mr. MCKEE RANKIN and Mrs. KITTY BLANCHARD RANKIN are reported from Maguire's Opera-house, in San Francisco.... Mr. J. K. EMMET was, last week, at the Louisville Opera-house.... Mr. LEFFINGWELL was, last week, in Cleveland.... Mr. FRANK MAYO was in Troy.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati.... An Indianapolis critic, adverting to the arrival in this city of the Russian opera troupe, announces that the singers are "accompanied by their genial and gentlemanly agent, himself a full-blooded Russian, with a name, only one yard of which is in our possession".... Mr. THOMAS' orchestra ended last week in Philadelphia.... Mr. J. S. CLARKE acts at the Walnut-street Theatre this week, the engagement being a "farewell" one.... The "preliminary notice" following is clipped from the Houston *Telegraph*: "Romeo and Juliet:" This great Shakesperian tragedy—of which the world never grows tired; which has been played before crowned heads and the peasant with that peculiar effect possessed by no other drama of the ancient or modern stage, in which all the passions of our nature—love, joy, hatred, revenge—are painted with a power and force second only to Holy Writ—is now announced as in rehearsal at Perkins' Theatre. It will probably soon be performed, and we advise everybody having a taste for the drama to read "Romeo and Juliet," so as to enter fully into its beauties when seen on the stage. We would give $25 any time to see this play, and shall have a special curiosity to observe Miss DARGON as *Juliet*, should she appear in that character".... The *Daily State Journal*, of Springfield, Ill., makes the following announcement: "Tuesday morning Miss JOSIE BOOTH, manager of the Josie Booth Combination, was united in marriage to Mr. WM. MARBLE, the able and gentlemanly comedian of the troupe".... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe are looked for in Richmond this week.... The play at Piper's Opera-house, in Virginia City, Nevada, was lately represented to be "La Tour de Nelse".... "The Twelve Temptations" will be given at the Boston Theatre on Feb. 20.... Mrs. IOGENE BROWN has begun a series of eleven concerts, all to occur in the State of Illinois.... The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks apropos of Miss NILSSON's illness: "We fear that Mr. STRAKOSCH will regard Cincinnati as an ill-fated city to him, for it will be remembered that he was overtaken by a similar disaster two years ago when he was here with CHARLOTTA PATTI. She was taken sick on the eve of a concert, and he was compelled to remain at the Burnet House five weeks with the heavy expenses of his troupe daily wasting away his store of filthy lucre, and no receipts to supply the waste."

Foreign News.

"War" has been produced at the St. James' Theatre, in London, and with signal ill-success. The incidents of the first representation are thus noted in the article in the *Times*: "As we have said," remarks the critic, "nothing could have gone off better than this first act. It evolved no story, but it seemed to prepare one; the personages, sharply though delicately delineated, were well introduced, and the dialogue sparkled with those small, bright flashes that are peculiar to Mr. ROBERTSON. The practical business, too, carried on by pleasant figures, was exceedingly good, and productive of picturesque effects, the value of which was enhanced by the beautiful decoration, representing *Hartmann's* country-house, painted by Mr. O'CONNOR. If the act was not strongly dramatic, it was, at any rate, a very pretty idyll; by which everybody was gratified. The second act was followed by loud utterances of dissatisfaction. To what should these be attributed? Nothing offensive had appeared on the stage, unless a few fanatical Protestants were displeased by the dress of the Sisters of Charity, and persons of this sort are seldom to be found among theatrical audiences. That the numerous hisses were not caused by a feeling that the present war, while it is actually raging, is not a fit subject for a dramatic treatment was obvious enough. The choice of subject had been revealed in the first act, with which everybody was delighted. The optimist view of the difficulty, to be taken in the interval between the second and third acts, was to the effect that people of tender hearts thought that *Oscar* was really dead, and were displeased by the unmerited calamity. There is at the present day a dislike to unhappy terminations, and the optimist theory was, thus far, plausible. Every *habitué* knew well that in the third act *Oscar* would be again on his legs, and therefore might hopefully anticipate a reaction against the expressed discontent.... "The positions involved in this third act are obviously pathetic, but unfortunately the audience had fallen into that perverse state of mind which is indicated by a desire to seek amusement at the expense of the performance on the stage. Laughter came where tears had been expected, and intensity of pathos only produced exuberance of mirth. At last the curtain fell amid overwhelming sounds of disapprobation." The *Figaro* describes the impressions of the spectators as follows:

AFTER ACT I.—(SEVENOAKS.)

DESULTOR—Well, Censor, what do you think of it?

CENSOR—That it's very weak; and if the play doesn't improve it will be damned.

D.—I scarcely think that. The act was certainly pretty, to say the least.

C.—I don't see it—puerile is the word, rather. Look at that quartette of impossible school-girls. They talked twaddle; and talked it all together, too, like a lot of "supers" saying, "We swear!" in unison, at the risk of being fined twopence.

D.—You must admit the love-scene was nice; it had the regular "Robertsonian" ring about it.

C.—I don't even admit that. The pretty speeches wouldn't bear thinking out, and the sentiment was horribly "wishy-washy." Robertson is always artificial; but in this he has been flimsy.

D.—You are severe, indeed. But you must praise Miss BROUGH?

C.—O yes; she is very charming.

D.—And M. NERTANN?

C.—A powerful mistake.

D.—LIONEL BROUGH is funny.

C.—A round peg in a square hole.

D.—Who is——

C.—Hush—there's the bell!

AFTER ACT II.—(NEAR SEDAN.)

C.—I told you it wouldn't do. Did you hear the hissing?

D.—A little partisan feeling, I expect; but I must confess I am rather disappointed.

C.—Rather, indeed? Coming from such an author, I think it is a lamentable thing.

D.—It certainly did not exert any great dramatic effect on me. I was thinking how Miss BROUGH could manage to do her hair on the battle-field in exactly the same elaborate style in which she did it when at home.

C.—Exactly; that shows how undramatic the act was. If it had been a strong one—like the second act of "Ours," for instance—such a trifle as that would have been the last thing of which you would have thought; nor should I have been, admiring the plucky, though invisible organist, who stuck so manfully to his instrument when the church had been knocked to pieces. What a lucky chance the organ escaped!

D.—As we're going into trivial details, what a peculiar dress the Prussian ambulance doctors seem to wear. To me, Mr. A. W. SMITH looked like one of those somewhat dirty men who sell French papers at the corner of Great Windmill-street.

C.—Well; it struck me that he was more like the men who take the coppers for the chairs in the Parks. I quite expected him, when he tapped the Colonel on the shoulder, to hear him say, "Two-pence, Sir, if you please, for that tombstone you're sitting on."

D.—It's too bad, though, to be talking like this. M. NERTANN was very dramatic when he warmed up.

C.—If one could have understood what he said.

D.—Of course, Mr. FRED. MERVIN isn't really dead?

C.—He well might be. To be married when you are sound in body is a rash thing to do. To be married when you are desperately wounded is simply courting death, I should think.

D.—I don't see how the next act is to be filled up.

C.—You soon will see then, for here it is.

AFTER ACT III.—(SEVENOAKS.)

D.—What a terrible verdict, to be sure!

C.—Only what I expected. The last act was an insult to us all.

D.—Did it remind you of anything you have seen lately?

C.—Of course it did—"La Joie fait Peur." The idea is taken from that, and utterly spoilt in the taking.

D.—Poor BROUGH! I never heard him hissed before.

C.—It almost served him right. He over-acted dreadfully.

D.—I don't think that; but it was not a suitable character, certainly.

C.—Why do they call the act "The List," I wonder?

D.—Could it have anything to do with the flannel the young ladies were tearing up?

C.—Perhaps so; but let us be off. Of course, ROBERTSON won't appear.

D.—That he won't; he's very unwell, poor fellow!

C.—I'm sorry to hear that, especially as this has been a failure.

D.—You won't stay for "Bombastes?"

C.—My dear Desultor, no! I've seen it ten times at least. Share my cab to the Adelphi.

D.—Thanks; I will.

[*Exeunt* Desultor and Censor.]

A Horse-Car Precipitated Off an Embankment—One Passenger Mortally and Several Seriously Injured.

The West End Horse-car Railroad, in Jersey City, was yesterday morning the scene of another casualty more serious in its results than that which occurred two or three weeks ago, when only two persons were injured. The accident occurred at an abrupt rounding, the beginning of a steep declivity. It appears that car No. 10, of which THOMAS RYAN is conductor, left the depot, yesterday morning, having on board ten passengers, two of whom were females. On arriving at the commencement of the precipitous descent, it is usual to unhitch the horses and control the augmenting downward velocity of the car by the aid of the brakes. The custom of detaching the horses was, however, neglected in this instance, and as the car approached the lower extremity of the bridge it had acquired such a momentum that the combined efforts of the conductor and the driver, GEORGE HOLDEN, proved unavailing to check the fearful impetus. RYAN attempted to throw the car off the track on the less dangerous side by throwing folded horse-blankets under the wheels, but without success. A few passengers had courage enough to jump off, as did the conductor, before the car was precipitated down the embankment a distance of twenty feet. ADAM SCHICK, a brother of Alderman SCHICK, had his hand badly mashed and likewise received internal injuries. An old gentleman named MONTGOMERY received a compound fracture of the right leg, which, it is feared, will result fatally. CHARLES SPEAR had both hands cut and knees dangerously bruised. GEORGE HOLDEN, the driver, had his leg and arm bruised, and a German girl received such a shock and bruising that she was carried insensible to her home on St. Paul's-avenue. JAMES B. WALKER was also severely injured on the head and face. Dr. HORNBLOWER, who attended the wounded, says that the ten passengers were all more or less injured, two of them dangerously. ANDREW J. BUCKAW, foreman of a printing establishment in New-York, was a passenger, and on seeing the impending catastrophe, undertook to jump from the car, but he fell with such force on the track that he remained insensible till assistance arrived. He is of opinion that the accident was caused by the imprudent haste of the driver and conductor.

The Daughters of Cuba.

A meeting of the society known as the Daughters of Cuba was held yesterday, at No. 309 Fifth-avenue, to take into consideration the actions of Don JUAN DE CLEMENTA ZENEA, and to elect officers for the ensuing quarter. It is charged that Señor ZENEA went to Cuba with letters of recommendation from Señors ALDAMA and MESTRA. He waited upon President CESPEDES, and made to him many false statements concerning the condition of the Cubans in the United States. He was finally captured by the Spaniards, when it was discovered that he had upon him a Spanish passport. It is stated that he told CESPEDES that the Cubans in this City were without funds, and that no more aid could be expected from them, and that for future operations they must depend upon themselves or surrender to the Spaniards. These facts are related by Mme. CESPEDES, who was present at the interview.

Resolutions condemning ZENEA as a traitor, and upholding him to the execration of mankind, were passed.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. DE EMBIL, President; Mrs. C. De Casada, Vice-President; Mrs. E. O. Vielaverde, Secretary; Mrs. Fernandes, Vice-Secretary; and Mrs. C. Del Castillo, Treasurer. A committee of three was appointed to raise funds to provide medicine and clothing for the families of the insurgents, and the meeting then adjourned.

Literary.

Mr. THURLOW WEED contributes to the March number of *Harper's Magazine* an extract from his forthcoming autobiography, containing some very interesting reminiscences of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

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Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—WHELEN.—On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Philadelphia, by Rev. F. W. Beasly, D. D., HENRY J. HOFFMAN, formerly of New-York, to BERTHA, daughter of Edward S. Whelen, Esq.

STURGES—KEECH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, AUGUSTUS W. STURGES to ISABELLA V., only daughter of Thomas T. Keech, all of this City.

DIED.

BOLLES.—On the 3d inst., at his residence in Newark, N. J., NATHAN BOLLES, aged 85 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 6 West Park-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

BURTNETT.—On Friday, 3d inst., at the residence of his son, William, No. 13 Cottage-place, DANIEL BURTNETT, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

BRUSH.—At his residence, in Williamsburg, L. I., Jan. 31, after a protracted illness, JESSE BRUSH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 172 2d-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

MORNINGSTAR.—On Friday, Feb. 3, MARY, wife of Chas. Morningstar, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 109 Second-place, Brooklyn, Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2½ P. M.

☞ Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., JOHN MONTGOMERY, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place at 2½ P. M. on Sunday, the 5th inst., from No. 163 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

OLIVER.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph I. West, JAMES D. OLIVER, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

STUYVESANT.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

STORMS.—On Friday, the 3d inst., SARAH STORMS, widow of Robert Storms, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Haley, No. 5 Essex-st., Jersey City.

TABER.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871, SAMUEL T. TABER, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury Station, on Long Island Railroad, on the arrival of the 8½ A. M. train from New-York.

WATSON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, Mr. JAMES WATSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 315 Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,284.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNIVERSALISM.
A DISCOURSE BY REV. J. M. PULLMAN,
At the SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
SUNDAY EVENING.
MORNING SERVICE at 10½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the second lecture in the course on "Heroes of the Church," by the Pastor. Subject—*Polycarp*. Strangers are cordially invited.

HOW, UNDER PROVIDENCE, THE REMOVAL OF CHILDREN TO THE SPIRITUAL WORLD IS MADE BENEFICIAL TO THEIR PARENTS.—Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on the above subject, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock, at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. The public are cordially invited. MORNING worship at 11 o'clock.

A MEETING OF THE OWNERS OF property whose rights under the recent widening and straightening of Broadway are threatened by the legislation of last week, will be held at the Upper Room of Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, from 7 till 10. All interested are invited to attend.
By order of the Committee.

AROUND THE WORLD.—REV. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., will give an account of his visit to Missionary Stations in China, India, Syria and Turkey, during his recent journey around the world, at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. A. STODDARD, Pastor, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG women will be given at Unity Chapel, Harlem, 128th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENINGS, by Rev. W. T. CLARKE. Subject THIS SUNDAY EVENING—*The American Woman's Ideal.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Young people of both sexes specially invited. Morning service at 10½.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 53d-st.—Morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Communion service with sermon at 10½. Evening service with sermon, 7½. Right Rev. the Bishop of New-Jersey will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. the Bishop of Iowa in the evening.

THE PARABLE OF THE SHEEP AND GOATS.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Morning service, 10½; evening 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. S. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Subject SUNDAY MORNING—*How to Get Religion.* Services in the EVENING, as usual, at 7½.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

AMATEUR READINGS FOR THE benefit of the Universalist Mission Chapel Fund, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Enrichment of Life.*

COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE AT 3 P. M., south-west corner of Bleecker-st. and Bowery. Subject—*Political Corruption and the Remedy*, by Mr. SIMON STERN. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL deliver a series of sermons on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at the New-England Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., on the following

SUBJECTS:

JAN. 29—"What is Sin?"
FEB. 5—"What is Regeneration?"
FEB. 12—"Bible View of God's Decrees."
FEB. 19—"Natural Evil."
FEB. 26—"The Resurrection."
MARCH 5—"Future Rewards and Penalties."

Mr. RICHARDSON will also preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. and EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, except Monday and Saturday.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. SUNDAY services—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany; 11 A. M., Holy Communion, (choral) with sermon; 2½ P. M., Sunday-school; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½ P. M., compline with sermons. Week Days—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 5 P. M., Evening Prayer. Choral on Wednesdays and Fridays.

CHURCH REFORM IN ITALY.—A meeting on behalf of the work of the Italian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Right Rev. A. C. COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and others.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., (south side,) between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. P. GRAVES, Evangelist, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Evidences of Conversion.* And at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Unpardonable Sin.* After the morning sermon, the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, will immerse several who have determined to follow Christ. Preaching every evening next week.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY EVENING in North Baptist Church, (corner Christopher and Bedford sts.,) Rev. JOHN W. BROUNER, Pastor. In the MORNING Mr. HUGO preaches in De Kalb-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Franklin-av.,) Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Catholic Countries.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and all are invited.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., will deliver an address to Young Men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 5th, Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Protracted meetings TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS next week.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. BACKMAN, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. J. D. DRIVER, of the Oregon Conference. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and Sabbath-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Come.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 5½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Divine service in this Church SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will continue his course of sermons on the Prophecies. Subject—*Second Discourse on Babylon.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Contrast between the Righteous and the Wicked in Eternity*, and at 7½ P. M. to young men on *Motives to Early Piety.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT at 7½ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted by signs. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, PROTESTANT Episcopal, 57th-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, Rector, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, Associate.—Preaching every SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermons on SUNDAY by the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DR. CHEEVER will preach in the church, Lexington-av., and 46th-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Sign of the Prophet Jonah*, and Dr. SANDERSON will repeat, at 10½ o'clock A. M., his sermon on *The Memorial Offering.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder GEO. W. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Two Houses of Israel; They Are Not All Israel Who Are of Israel.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. EVENING subject—*The Sin of Moses.* Children's Church at 3 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D.D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Addresses in the EVENING by Bishop COXE and others on *Church Reform in Italy.*

COOPER UNION SERVICE.—REV. GEO. J. MINGINS will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary, are cordially invited and will be made welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 5th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

RIGHT REV. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of New-Jersey, will (D. V.,) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE COMING DESTRUCTION.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Kingdom of God to Destroy all Earthly Kingdoms.*—Dan. ii., 44.

FROM THE CITY TO THE COUNTRY.—Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church, will preach in Calvary Church, 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, in behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Communion, SUNDAY, Feb. 5. MORNING prayer 9 o'clock. Communion service, with sermon, 10½. EVENING service, with sermon, 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Ebal and Gerizim.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the thirteenth lecture in the course to young people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING ON THE COMING OF the Lord at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Revival meetings EVERY EVENING.

MR. JOHN G. SAXE WILL DELIVER his humorous descriptive poem, entitled [illegible] at Chelsea Church, 22d-st., near 9th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission 50 cents.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

REV. DR. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in West 54th-st., near 8th-av. Seats free.

REV. S. S. ORRIS WILL PREACH IN the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., on SABBATH next, Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

REV. C. C. FOOTE, PASTOR OF Christian Church, West 28th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING on *Sin*; in the EVENING on *What is Christianity?*

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. [illegible], sexton and undertaker, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY IN NEW-YORK

Scenes Inside a Notorious Resort Near "Murderers' Block."

A Queer Bar-room, a Wretched Show Above-Stairs, a Stupid Dance, Hideous Music—The Character of the "Guests"—Men of Position and "Respectability" Among Pugilists, Thieves, Gamblers, &c.—A Wretched Spectacle.

When sauntering through that portion of Houston-street which fringes the locality renowned as "Murderers' Block," I have often been attracted by one of the most ornate street-lamps I have ever seen in any city, surmounting a most dilapidated door. The curiosity naturally created by the lamp being whetted to a keen edge by the information imparted by the policeman, who is always to be found on the adjacent corner, except when there is some breach of the peace in his neighborhood requiring his services, that "HARRY's is a high old place," I was tempted awhile ago to fathom the mysteries hidden behind the cracked and wheezy walls from which the incongruous lamp projected. Thieving on the premises, I was told, was something "HARRY couldn't afford, and wouldn't allow, no how."

THE QUEEREST OF BAR-ROOMS.

Thus reassured, I pushed back the door and entered to find myself in the queerest bar-room I had ever seen. I am not tall, but standing on tip-toe I could have easily touched the dingy ceiling with the point of my finger, but I didn't do so, partly for fear of the dirt, and partly for fear of exciting comment. The floor under my feet was unmistakably ancient, for it was composed of wide boards which had been worn into ridges by long use. The walls, which matched the ceiling as to cleanliness, were garnished with bills announcing a forthcoming benefit to one PATSY SHEPPARD, who was declared to be "famous," with several points of celebrated horses; but the principal embellishment was an engraving representing the "Great International Contest between HEENAN and SAYRES, at Farnborough, April 17, 1860," of which the most striking feature was the fact that of the hundreds of respectable gentlemen represented as viewing that exhibition of modern savagery, only those on one side of the ring were looking at the athletes, while all the others stared persistently at the spectators of the picture. Turning from these decorations to the bar, I found it an odd compound of flashiness and solidity, with considerable originality thrown in as a balance. At one end were barrels, arranged in the old tap-room style, in the centre were cut-glass decanters of marvelous showinness, and at the upper end was nothing but odds and ends of every description of rubbish. This portion of the counter was further decorated by an arch of wood labeled "ticket office" above the orifice. Rightly judging from this fact, that I had only arrived at the threshold of this curious place, I found upon inquiry that there was "show upstairs." Depositing the demanded twenty-five cents, I received a very greasy ticket which I left with an equally greasy gentleman at the head of a rickety stairway which I had reached by penetrating from the bar-room into a small and grimy room at its rear.

SCENES ABOVE-STAIRS.

The ticket-taker, of suspicious exterior, having said, "Show aint on yet," I sat down at a table and looked about me, after having ordered a glass of beer, as a consequence of a girl hovering about me with a suggestive tray. The place bore no resemblance to the queer bar-room below, but it was much odder in its way. It was a large square room with a long arm reaching off on one side, and it was plain that the whole establishment had been recently renovated. In one corner was a small stage of semi-circular form, flanked by a balcony, on which were a number of men who were called "a band," and who presently gave forth excruciating sounds, which I found it was the custom of the place to consider music. Opposite to the stage was an open furnace which had its purpose declared by the short counter adjoining, on which oysters were piled, and behind which stood a man dividing his time between taking those bivalves from their shells and teasing the most attenuated monkey I ever met with the false offer of a banana. *Vis-à-vis* with the oyster counter was a bar, with all the glitter of the most modern fashion, and this, with numerous small tables and common oak chairs, make up the appurtenances of the dance-house, which was brilliantly lighted by gas-burners pendant from the ceiling, and the walls of which were decorated with cheap prints and uncouth rhymes inviting the visitors to free indulgence in the solaces of the place. There were also some precepts of politeness prominently displayed, the most prominent being: "Gentlemen are requested not to smoke when dancing with the ladies." I inferred that the highest breeding had not preceded me upstairs, which inference was presently strengthened by observing that the gentlemen did smoke while dancing with the ladies, notwithstanding the notice. Having made a general acquaintance with the room, I looked to its occupants, and at this moment, fortunately, HARRY himself took a seat at my table, and mutual self-introductions following, I was able, with his help, to soon get on intimate terms with my surroundings. It was yet early in the evening, but there were about twenty women seated at the different tables, who were, I learned, the guests of the house, as they came in free by a private entrance from Houston-street. Some were jaded and worn with the rough usage of years, and others seemed in the bright bloom of budding womanhood; but, although decorous in language and behavior, all had the indefinable sign that proclaimed them forsaken by the respectable of their sex. In this fact I found the secret of the bar and oyster counter, of the stage and the exasperating band; all these were to attract the forlorn night wanderers of the thoroughfares, excluded from reputable places of amusement, and they in turn attract the men who pay the piper. Even at an early hour of a stormy night there are dozens of these sitting at the tables with the women, smoking and drinking, whom I know from their appearance claim to be reputable members of society, and most of whom would stoutly deny, out of doors, that they had ever been seen in such a place as this. As a ruse to draw out my host, as HARRY had by this time become, I express the opinion that his place is patroninized chiefly by professional athletes, gamblers, or something worse, and am not surprised at his peremptory denial. Those fellows, he says, ain't worth standing room to the house, as a whole, except as they help to attract men in reputable pursuits. "HARRY" runs through all the professions, the mercantile and manufacturing world, as furnishing the basis of his prosperous business. Heads of great business houses, leading members of the liberal professions, bank and insurance officials, he declares to be occasional patrons, but the bulk of his custom is from the clerks on meagre salaries, who have little money, but less brains. Nobody comes to New-York, I am informed, without seeing the lion supposed to be couchant in places of vile resort, and no stranger comes to this particular lair without leaving some of his money behind him. There is a fascination to the average of mankind in meeting pugilists, gamblers and thieves in the company of questionable women, so I am not amazed at nor prepared to question the general facts advanced.

A SENSIBLE MONKEY.

If I had been incredulous, my evening in the dance-house would have ended in conviction, besides bringing me, as it did, in contact with many curious facts and people. As I still sat and smoked, a young man of remarkably gorgeous apparel, whom I soon found to be a bank clerk, approached me to express his conviction that the attenuated monkey, whose gyrations he had been profoundly contemplating, had more sense than he had. I had no sooner given my cordial assent to this proposition than the clerk proceeded to justify it by calling up a number of strangers to drink at his expense to the health of the monkey, now perched on a picture over the bar, and looking with profound contempt at his eulogist. I came myself to have a great respect for that monkey before the night was gone, for a dish of boiled eggs being put temptingly within his reach for him to delight the clerk and others by stealing one of them, he absolutely refused to gratify them by an exhibition of dishonesty. Further than that, he declined some proffered whisky with evident disgust, and finally coiled himself up under the oyster furnace, and went to sleep, as the most effective method of being rid of his disreputable company. It would have been to the credit of the bank clerk, and the scores of others infesting the dance-house, if they had followed the monkey's example and gone off to their beds. But not only neglecting so to do, they became more maudlin as the night advanced, and entered with greater zest into the rankness of the place, which was the real attraction.

THE "SHOW."

The stage performances went on regularly without anybody paying the slightest attention to them. A man who had apparently "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee" until they had refused to ever be straight again, waddled out and croaked what was announced as "a comic song by the great American buffo," but nobody heard it. Next a youth, with an exaggerated shirt-front, undertook to tell how a forlorn damsel loved in vain, but he failed to elicit the least sympathy. Even the unequaled clog dancer, with his unapproachable double-shuffle, exerted himself to no purpose, but his own perspiration, and the only performer who hit the humor of the audience, was he who lay down on his back and maintained that position while another brute pounded away at a huge stone on his breast until it was broken. There was a spicy barbarism in this item of the evening, which provoked an encore that seemed to be based on a grievous disappointment that the man's ribs had not been broken, and a sanguine hope that a repetition of the feat would certainly have that result. Whether it would or not was left in uncertainty, as the feat was not repeated, and the performances drifting back into minor matters of singing and dancing, the multitude again became engrossed in maddening draughts of wine and women.

THE DANCE.

In the interludes of the tame achievements on the little stage the band gave vent to certain discordant sounds, supposed, by courtesy, to be a quadrille or waltz, and numbers of the women being such old frequenters of the place as to know what these were intended to mean, rose at the first jarring note for the dance. I noticed that very few of the men joined in the amusement, as most of the sets were composed entirely of females, and none of them had more than one male, who was generally a very disreputable specimen of his species. Anything more lugrubrious than was this dancing, in general, I never saw before. The women went through the figures listlessly, as if it were a performance in which they had no heart, but which had to be done as a return for the privilege of the house, which was, indeed, the fact. But I noticed that many of the male auditors, and especially the more aged, watched this dancing with feverish absorption, and I presently discovered that they were on the alert for some violation upon the part of the dancers of the laws of decorum. Such things have occurred, I was told, and might again, notwithstanding the fact that the offender is always immediately ejected from the premises, but nothing of the kind rewarded the watchers on this occasion, as every movement was primly proper. There was, indeed, an entire absence of even modest abandon, and the whole thing was so insufferably stupid, that I was somewhat startled by the remark of a bronzed man of middle life, who had by this time constituted himself my confidential friend, that it was "real sport." But I soon learned from him that he had that day arrived from Liverpool, and he told me that although he had been constantly crossing the Atlantic since 1852, he had never experienced so rough a voyage as the one just ended. Seas had dashed over the steamer almost every hour, sailors had been washed overboard or maimed for life by the avalanches of angry water, and old seaman as he was, he shuddered at the bare remembrance of the dangers and discomforts he had so lately passed. I could easily understand that, to a man fresh from such horrors, even the lame and impotent revelries of the early hours at the dance-house should appear to be real sport.

AT MIDNIGHT.

But, as the night waned, the throngs increased, and the scene assumed a wilder phase. When midnight came there were scores of young girls who looked as if they might have been nestled yesternight in the pure sanctuaries of childhood's homes, swallowing fiery liquors, and bandying ribald talk with men, whose faces were furrowed with the lines of fifty years. One who was known as "Baby," was no libel upon the name in her appearance; yet every night for half a dozen years she had been in this room wildly hilarious for hours after midnight.

THE PROFESSIONALS.

I turn with actual relief from these fellows to men at war, by day as well as night, with good repute, and find some of them marvelously proper men in their way. "BILLY EDWARDS, the champion light-weight," who has been victor in some of the most brutal encounters in the ring, is a quiet, gentlemanly person of diminutive dimensions, with not a particle of the rowdy in his language or behavior, and I notice that, when called upon to drink, as he often is, by his admirers, he adheres to the innocent beverage of cider. He tells, with evident disgust for the man's predilictions, how a huge policeman had that day insisted upon a sparring with him, and he had given him several telling blows, "open-handed, you know, just to put some sense into him." None of the class show the character of their lives so little as EDWARDS, but few of the professional athletes are such ruffians in appearance or manner as they are generally supposed to be.

THE THIEVES AND GAMBLERS.

The thieves who come here, of whom some of note were pointed out to me, never ply their vocation on the premises, and unless they accidentally get drunk, never cause any disturbance. They seemed to me, however, to have an eye to business, and I do not doubt that information is gathered here in the unguarded moments of business men which contains the germ of many robberies in the future. And I am almost sure the gambler watches here for his prey, and in the small hours the morning lures many neophytes in vice from this comparatively harmless resort so far as his pocket is concerned, to some neighboring den where he and his money part company with marvelous rapidity through the agency of the fascinating game of faro played upon the "skin" principle, which has the disadvantage for the player that, no matter where he puts his money down, the bank is sure to take it up. Rather than be led away by any of these harpies, who are easily known by the extraordinary glossiness of their hats and the unusual thickness and blackness of their mustaches, I would take my chance with the ruffians who knock a man down in pure playfulness, of whom some can generally be found in "HARRY's." If I had been a week earlier in my visit I might have met the renowned HAGGERTY, but he having just been killed by the equally celebrated Reddy the Blacksmith, I was forced to be content with reminiscences of his career, and listening to them as they gushed from a man with a low forehead and bristly beard, all that I had ever seen or heard before of brutal life became gentle and pure in comparison. But I asked this appreciative biographer if he was sorry his subject was dead, and he returned an instant and decisive negative. I asked "HARRY" the same question, and I put it to every sport I met, with the same result. HAGGERTY, I found, was like some other public characters who occupied a wider field, and was hated or feared even by the fellows of his class.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The trouble between Capt. John K. Perley, of the First Regiment, and Capt. J. C. Julius Langbein, of Company E, has at length been amicably settled. This desirable result was arrived at through the decided action of the members of Capt. Langbein's company. A meeting was held on Thursday evening, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have learned, with feelings of profound sorrow, of the resignation of J. C. Julius Langbein, our Captain, induced by recent difficulties at Regimental Head-quarters; and

Whereas, We have unlimited confidence in the said J. C. Julius Langbein as a soldier, and cherish for him unbounded esteem as a gentleman; therefore

Resolved, That we, as a company and as individuals, have protested against the action of J. C. Julius Langbein in tendering his resignation as Captain of the company, and hereby earnestly request the withdrawal of his said resignation.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unpleasantness between said J. C. Julius Langbein and Col. Perley, commanding the regiment, and respectfully request the said Col. Perley to return said Captain's resignation at once.

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Sergts. Gress, Jackson, Corp. G. W. Cowtan, and Private John A. Wallace, are hereby instructed to proceed forthwith to Regimental Head-quarters and present the resolutions to Col. John K. Perley, and also serve a copy of the same upon Capt. Langbein.

A committee waited on Col. Perley with the resolutions, when the latter expressed a desire to retain Capt. Langbein in the command, and consented that the resignation tendered by him should be returned. The document came into Capt. Langbien's hands on Friday, and he decided to remain as commandant of Company E. On Thursday evening two very handsome regimental medals were presented by Capt. Langbein and Lieut. Mackey to the two men who brought into the company the highest number of recruits during the past year. Sergt. Graves and Corp. Hays received the prizes.

The officers and members of the First Battalion of New-Jersey Militia will give their first annual ball next Wednesday evening, at Germania Hall, Hoboken. A good time is anticipated.

To-morrow, the Yard imprisonment case comes up before Judge Barnard, at Supreme Court, Chambers. National Guard officers believe that Judge Barnard will decide in favor of Mr. Yard. In that event an appeal will be taken, as the matter will be pushed to the bitter end.

The drum corps of the Twelfth Regiment gave its annual coterie on Wednesday evening at the old armory in Fourth-street to signalize the removal of the regiment to the Everett Rooms. The affair proved a pleasant success.

The officers and members of Company A, Seventh Regiment, have presented to Private E. J. Hyde a veteran badge, he having completed his twenty-fifth year of active service. Mr. Hyde possesses an extraordinary record in his company, having only missed four parades during the entire twenty-five years he has been a member of the regiment.

To-morrow evening the Ninth Regiment ball will be given at the Academy of Music, and the preparations are understood to be on a grand scale. Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested among the rank and file, because each member has been assessed $3 to pay expenses. As a majority of the men joined the Ninth under the impression that they would have everything furnished them free of expense, the assessment is considered an imposition. This fact shows plainly that the "Erie Guard" is not the tremendous success it was expected to be.

Col. Frederick A. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, assumed command of the Second Brigade during Gen. Burger's absence on three months' furlough.

The following drills are ordered in the Eighth Regiment command: Feb. 9, non-commissioned officers, at the armory; Feb. 20, officers and non-commissioned officers, at the armory—all in fatigue uniform—at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Company drills will be omitted on the evenings of Feb. 9 and 20. This regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, on the evening of Feb. 22, in full-dress uniform and white gloves, for dress parade. Members will not be allowed in line except in full-dress uniform. The colors prepared by the municipal authorities for this regiment will be presented by Mayor Hall. Spectators will be admitted by tickets. The following changes are announced: Resigned—Capt. T. G. Gisburne, Company C; First Lieut. M. Roche, Company D; Second Lieut. William Winters, Company C—all expiration of service. Second Lieut. F. O. Johnson, Company I, for disobedience of orders in not appearing before the Examining Board, has been dismissed by the Governor. The regular meetings of the Board of Officers will be held on the first Monday evening in each month, at which time the dues of officers and companies are payable, instead of quarterly, as heretofore.

The wings of the Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, as follows: Right wing, (Companies D, A, H, C,) on Feb. 9, Feb. 24, March 17 and 31. Left wing, (Companies F, I, G, B, E,) Feb. 17, March 3, 24, Thursday, April 6. Assembly at 7¾ P. M. The non-commissioned staff, sergeant, standard-bearers, general guides, markers and color guard will report at 7½ P. M. Until further orders, only officers of the regiment and members of the companies drilling will be allowed upon the floor or in the galleries, during the hours of drill, on the above-mentioned evenings. The commissioned officers and sergeants assembled for theoretical instruction on Friday last, in citizen's dress. A white pompon has been adopted, in lieu of the feather plume, as part of the full-dress uniform of this regiment.

In the Ninth Regiment drills by division will be held at the armory as follows: Companies B and C, Feb. 13, 27, March 13, 27, April 10, 24; Companies F and G, Feb. 14, 28, March 14, 28, April 11, 25; Companies I and K, Feb. 8, March 8, 22, 29, April 12, 26; Companies A and D, Feb. 9, 23, March 9, 23, April 13, 27; Companies E and H, Feb. 10, 24, March 10, 24, April 14, 28. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major will alternate in command. A fine of $6 will be imposed upon every member absent. The Drum Corps will drill on Saturday instead of Wednesday evening hereafter. The Board of Examination for non-commissioned officers, consisting of field officers, will meet on Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the regimental armory. Non-commissioned officers failing to appear, when duly notified by the Board, will be regarded as incompetent, and reduced accordingly. Edward C. Morse, Second Lieutenant Company E, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, has vacated his position. For neglect of duty, Corp. Edward Donnellon, Company D, has been reduced. A large number of expulsions are announced in recent orders.

AT THE POLICE COURTS.

Fleecing a Stranger—Check Forgery by a Messenger—Assault at a Dance-House—Other Offenses.

JOHN MONROE, of No. 33 Greenwich-street, entered the basement saloon, at No. 61 Greenwich-street, on Friday evening, where he was given some liquor to drink. The dram had been drugged, so MONROE became confused in a few seconds and finally relapsed into insensibility. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning WILLIAM OLBRICHT, the saloon proprietor, woke up MONROE, who found himself undressed and in bed. The saloon-keeper told him that it was time to shut up, and he wished to give MONROE a receipt for some money of his that had been found on the floor. OLBRICHT accordingly gave MONROE a receipt for $390, which caused the latter to be alarmed, as he had, previous to entering the saloon, concealed $485 in his stocking. He demanded the remaining $95, which was refused, so MONROE summoned Officer HITCHMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arrested WM. OLBRICHT, AUGUSTA OLBRICHT, his wife, and two of the women, named MARY BRADY and LIZZIE TAYLOR. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and fully committed for trial.

GEORGE HENDERSON, of No. 5 Hester-street, and an unknown confederate effected an entrance, yesterday, into the room of JOHN YORK, at No. 241 Mulberry-street, but only succeeded in finding $7. HENDERSON was seen to leave the room by one of the tenants, and being arrested, Justice DOWLING held him for trial at the Special Sessions.

GEORGE SPENCE, of No. 66 Cherry-street, was arrested, yesterday, in South-street, after he had stolen a package of cigars valued at $75, which he found in WM. H. FINLEY's express-wagon. As the prisoner had the property in his possession when taken into custody, Justice DOWLING held him for trial at General Sessions.

WM. MCKILLICAN, a stranger in the City, and now in the House of Detention, caused the arrest of NELLIE GOBSON, yesterday, for grand larceny. He went with her to the premises No. 97 Centre-street, and was there robbed of three £5 notes on the Bank of England, which were subsequently found in her possession. Justice DOWLING held the woman for trial.

WILLIAM DISBROW, a messenger in the employ of Messrs. HUNT, THOMPSON & CO., at No. 52 Broad-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, for embezzlement and forgery. On the 21st ult. he was given a letter addressed to "Thomas Tont, Cambridge, Mass.," and containing a check for $37, drawn to the order of the firm's cashier, and indorsed by him to the order of Mr. TONT. The boy, instead of delivering the letter at the Post-office, broke open the envelope, and, forging the indorsement of Mr. TONT, obtained the money. The prisoner was held for trial.

The low dance-house in the basement of No. 277 Water-street was the scene of an attempted murder yesterday forenoon. JOHN CLARK, the proprietor of the place, and his wife ANNIE, having became intoxicated, had a quarrel, when the woman seized an ax and dealt her husband a terrific blow on the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. ANNIE then attempted to escape, but was soon arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, and locked up by Judge DOWLING at the Tombs. CLARK was sent to the Park Hospital.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, GEORGE STEPHENS, whose name is frequently entered on the records of the Police Courts, was committed for trial on the charge of entering the china-ware-store of Mrs. ROBERTS, at No. 152 Spring-street, and of running away with a desk containing $140.

BRIDGET O'KEEFFE, a servant girl, was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, on a double charge of grand larceny. From Mrs. WILLIAM KELLY, with whom she was employed, BRIDGET stole ladies' wearing apparel and table linen of the value of $55. She then went to live with Mrs. SARAH GUTMENN, from whom she stole a gold watch and chain.

Dr. MARTIN, residing in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, charged his housekeeper, JULIA SNEVENS, with acting in a very disorderly manner, breaking the windows and the furniture. The complaint was withdrawn and the accused was subsequently discharged.

WM. CROSBIE was held in $300 bail, by Justice MCQUADE, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, for assaulting Officer SLOCUM, of the Twelfth Precinct.

The Police Mutual Aid Association—Defeat of the Incorporated Scheme.

The representatives of the Police Mutual Aid Society connected with the various Precincts met at the City Hall Police Station, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining the report from the delegates as to the result of the ballot for and against the proposition to establish an incorporated society, and a general treasurer. The scope of the new movement was to establish a Board of Directors, to be drawn from the Captains and sergeants of the force, and also give them the power to dictate how the benefit moneys were to be paid out. The great majority of the members of the Association are bitterly opposed to any innovation, as the present system has worked admirably, and performed a vast amount of good. Sergt. WM. H. LEFFETS, President of the Association, presided yesterday, and, on his calling for reports from the delegates, it appeared that the First, Second, Sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-second Precincts, with the old Forty-fourth of Brooklyn, had made no returns. The aggregate vote of the other precincts and squads showed that 976 members were in favor of continuing the Association in its present shape, and only 304 in favor of the incorporation scheme, which is therefore defeated, as the remaining ballots to be returned cannot effect the result. As a matter of interest, it may be well to state that the Seventeenth Precinct sent in an unanimous vote in favor of the incorporated society, while two or three others sent in a similar vote on the other side. The Association appears to have beaten down opposition, and will no doubt long continue to gladden the widows and orphans of the Department.

Lucky Men of the Turf—Amounts Won on Running Horses.

A well-known sporting journal publishes a list of the winning owners of running horses in 1870, with the amounts won. AUGUST BELMONT heads the lucky ones with $34,755; M. H. SANFORD is next with a profit of $26,800, and Gen. BUFORD's winnings amount to $23,150. The other winners are D. SWIGERT, $17,885; W. R. BABCOCK, $15,950; J. O'DONNELL, $14,000; Col. MCDANIEL, $13,025; Capt. T. G. MOORE, $10,450; W. JENNINGS, $9,695; J. HARPER, $8,975; A. Keene Richards, $7,280; Leroy Paul, $7,250; Geo. Bowie, $7,000; Henry Walsh, $6,000; W. A. Littell, $5,950; T. Atchison, $5,050; F. Morris, 5,040; Bacon & Holland, $3,520; Major Allman, $3,500; Col. J. J. O'Fallon, $3,425; J. A. Grinstead, $3,325; I. Thompson, $3,150; Major T. W. Doswell, $2,900; John M. Clay, $2,605; F. M. Hall, $2,200; Donohue & Griffin, $2,150; E. A. Smith, $2,130; H. P. McGrath, $2,125; Geo. Cadwallader, $2,100. The following are the names of gentlemen who won between $1,000 and $2,000: J. McCormick, R. T. O'Hanlon, J. M. Dickson, J. E. Merson, C. Littlefield, W. F. Stanhope, W. Cottrill, H. S. Barclay, T. Bruner & Son, Capt. G. W. Stewart, F. Bissicks, D. D. Withers, R. B. Cheatham, J. S. Devine and D. S. Callahan.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 4.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

The following decisions have been rendered in cases argued at General Term. The facts in each case are already familiar to the readers of the TIMES, having been published at the time of trial, and also when argued on appeal:

Daniel Belton *vs.* Edward W. Baxter et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Elizabeth King *vs.* James O'Brien; judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge JONES.

John Schreyer *vs.* William L. Fishcher; judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Samuel W. Geery *vs.* Jacob H. V. Cockcroft: judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide events. Opinion by Judge SPENCER, dissenting opinion by Judge JONES.

Cyrus Scofield *vs.* Jacob H. Whitelegge; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Thomas A. Harton *vs.* Nathaniel Bloom; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge JONES.

Seth W. Hale *vs.* The Omaha National Bank; order reversed, demurrer sustained and judgment absolute ordered for defendants, with costs. Opinion by Judge SPENCER.

Elizabeth Gonzalez *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge JONES.

Patrick Morgan *vs.* James Mulligan et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge SPENCER.

James Ryan *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge SPENCER.

William H. Bailey *vs.* August Belmont and another; order modified. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Obed Wheeler and another *vs.* James Frenche; order reversed. Opinion by Judge JONES.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

John Adolph *vs.* The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the defendant upon the verdict. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Zipporah O'Hara, Administratrix, *vs.* Benjamin F. Sealey; judgment affirmed.

Charles C. Rhodes *vs.* William Dymock; exceptions sustained and new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Claus Puckhafer *vs.* George W. White et al.; exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered for the defendants. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN, Judge SPENCER dissenting.

By Judges McCunn and Spencer.

Charles R. Townsend *vs.* The Glens Falls Insurance Company; Same *vs.* The Narraganset Fire Insurance Company; Same *vs.* the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company; order of Special Term reversed, the order of reference vacated, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinions by Judges MCCUNN and SPENCER.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman.

James Bishop et al. *vs.* The Empire Transportation Company.—Judgment vacated, and order overruling demurrer modified. Order to be settled by Justice JONES: opinion by Judge JONES.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

Russell D. Miner *vs.* Annie M. Beekman and Hugh Crombie.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

William Gregory *vs.* Sarah Gregory.—Order appealed from reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice BARBOUR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.

By Judge Sutherland.

John W. Morgan et al. *vs.* John W. Garvin; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the application of Ferdinand G. Wilour et al.; report confirmed and order made.

In the matter of the arbitration of J. Boneditzer et al. *vs.* the ———; order confirmed.

James H. Rogers *vs.* Martha Rogers; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Brownell et al. *vs.* Boist; order granted.

S. B. Higinbotton *vs.* King, J. Conger et al.; motion granted and order made.

The Guardian Fire and Marine Insurance Company *vs.* Marsh J. Hamlin; motion granted, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event of action.

J. Burnham Kinsmer *vs.* Joseph C. Kinsmer; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

ORDERS GRANTED.

George W. Metcalf *vs.* Josiah H. Baker; Garnett L. Schuyler *vs.* George Montjoy; Henry G. Harrison *vs.* Edward G. Winker; Otis G. Bumap *vs.* Sidney W. Hoffman; J. H. Prentis *vs.* J. H. Phinney; Charles B. Hoffman *vs.* Alfred L. Seton; Catharine Blonell *vs.* William Deissenger; David McDonald *vs.* John J. Kipp et al.

By Judge Monell.

Barbara Schreyer *vs.* Philip Schreyer; see memoranda with clerk.

Augustus L. Dalzell *vs.* James C. King; motion to increase bail denied.

Henry Hoffman *vs.* Charles H. Fisher and another; motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Francis H. Morejon *vs.* Juan Marting and another; findings of facts and law settled and signed.

Peter Coates et al. *vs.* Abraham Hooley et al.; injunction dissolved with costs.

Jeremiah J. Coleman et al. *vs.* James Crump; motion granted in part and denied in part.

Martin R. Cook et al. *vs.* George A. Starkweather et al.; judgment for plaintiff for a perpetual injunction, with costs.

By Judge Jones.

Henry Bowers *vs.* William Henry Arnouse; see memorandum as to settlement of case.

Meylick *vs.* Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; see memorandum as to settlement of case.

Hovey *vs.* India-Rubber Tip Company; see memorandum as to settlement of case.

Clark *vs.* Mercantile Insurance Company; bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed.

Belmont *vs.* Ponvert; memorandum as to settlement of findings.

Schlesinger *vs.* Heschr; bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed.

Newberger *vs.* Erie Railway Company; see memorandum as to settlement of case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.

By Judge Loew.

Burdick *vs.* Schmidt; case referred.

NOTES OF DECISIONS.

Among the points of law decided in opinions rendered by the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, the following are deserving of notice:

In the case of King *vs.* O'Brien, it was decided that a married woman, having done business in England in her own name, and having come to this country, bringing the proceeds of that business with her, the laws of this State do not attach to such proceeds so as to vest it in her as her exclusive property, but on the contrary, unless some formal act be done by her husband to vest the property in his wife as hers exclusively, it will be regarded as his under the common law of England, and it shall be liable for his debts under a judgment obtained in this State.

In the case of Miner *vs.* Beekman, very fully reported in the TIMES when argued on appeal, it is held that the statute of limitations for the redemption of mortgaged property begins to run from the day when the last payment is due.

In the case of Hale *vs.* The Omaha National Bank, it is decided that a clause in a lease of a hotel that the landlord shall give a lien on the furniture when put in the building, does not of itself constitute a lien on the furniture. It is a covenant to execute a mortgage, and not the mortgage itself.

In the case of Geery *vs.* Cockcroft, it is decided that one partner cannot use the firm property to discharge his individual debts without the consent of his copartner or partners, and this, though he may be ignorant at the time that the property is copartnership property. Under such circumstances the party to whom the property is transferred acquires no title thereto.

In the case of Bailey *vs.* Belmont, it is decided that subscribing money to the Fenian cause is not a violation of the Neutrality laws, and, even if it was, the party subscribing would be at liberty to repent of his act and reclaim his money if he could find it.

In the case of Adolph *vs.* Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, it was decided that City railroads have a superior right to the public over that portion of the street included in their track.

In the case of Belden *vs.* Baxter, it is decided that foot-passengers have equal, if not superior, rights to drivers of vehicles in public streets.

THE FEBRUARY TERM OF THE COURTS.

The February Term of the Civil Courts of the State commences to-morrow.

The assignment of Judges for the different Courts are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—INGRAHAM, P. J., and BARNARD and CARDOZO, JJ.
Part I., Oyer and Terminer, and Circuit—Judge SUTHERLAND. Special Term—Judge BRADY.
Part II., Circuit, (Equity branch,)—Judge INGRAHAM. Chambers—Judge BARNARD.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—BARBOUR, C. J., and MCCUNN and SPENCER, JJ.
Part I., Trial Term—Judge MONELL.
Part II., Trial Term—Judge JONES.
Special Term—Judge FREEDMAN.

COMMON PLEAS.

No General Term.
Part I., Trial Term—Judge LOEW.
Part II., Trial Term—Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.
Part III., (Equity Causes)—Judge LARREMORE.
Chambers—Judge ROBINSON.

MARINE COURT.

Part I., Trial Term—Judge JOACHIMSEN.
Part II., Trial Term—Judge CURTIS.
Part III., Trial Term—Judge TRACY.

The January Term thus closed was one not remarkable either for the amount of business transacted or the importance of the causes adjudicated. Among those disposed of in the Supreme Court were several insurance cases, which occupied a large portion of the term. There are a number of cases of interest, and involving a large amount of property on the different calendars for the February Term, together with a heavy list of causes of ordinary importance. In Part I of the Court of Common Pleas, a large calendar was disposed of during the past term, but a large majority of them were of minor importance; some of them so much so, as to weary the Court and the jurors by sitting day after day to hear testimony in cases involving a mere trifling amount, and which never should have been thrust into the higher Courts, if indeed, into any Court. Although Judge SUTHERLAND will nominally hold Oyer and Terminer, in conjunction with the Circuit, yet it is intended that the larger proportion of cases in which indictments were found at the last Term of Oyer and Terminer shall be tried in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY—FEB. 4.

By Judge Blatchford.

Francis W. Leavitt, owner of the schooner Franconia, vs. *George W. Jewett et al., proprietors of the steamer Lodnan.*—This was an action to recover damages sustained by means of a collision which occurred between the *Franconia* and the *Lodman*, in New-York Harbor, during the month of October. The libel alleges that on the night of the collision, the schooner was bound outward, carrying all the lights required by law, while the steamer displayed only a white light, wholly insufficient to guard against accidents. This allegation, the Court held, was sustained by the evidence, and a decree was recorded for the libelant, with costs, and a Commissioner was appointed to ascertain the damage caused by the collision.

Benedict and Benedict for the libelant; Beebe, Donoghue and Cooke for the respondents.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.

No. 329. *James Buffington* vs. *Joseph M. Day.* Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. The defendant in error was Judge of the Probate Court for Barnstable County, Massachusetts, and the plaintiff in error as Collector of Internal Revenue, exacted of the Judge the income tax on his salary. The tax was paid under protest, and the action was brought to recover the amount. The Court below held that the tax was unconstitutional, and the judgment was for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The Government brings the case here, where it is contended that the tax is constitutional on the general principle that in the exercise of its granted powers, the Federal Government is supreme; that under the general power of taxation every man and everything throughout the country (exports excepted) are subject to taxation in the discretion of Congress; provided that the power be exercised for the purposes declared in the Constitution and with uniformity, &c. And it is said that the right of taxation here involved is simply that which would have been enjoyed by the State had it remained independent, and itself sustained the burden and enjoyed the rights of Government, which it has turned over to the General Government. The taxation of State officers on incomes derived from their salaries is exactly what is done by the State, and the right to do the same for the object designed was granted to the United States under the general power of concurrent taxation. It is not a tax on the State officer, as such, any more than if imposed by the State itself, for similar reasons. Nor is it a tax on the revenue of the State; for it is clear that when the salary has been paid it belongs to the officer who receives it, and is no longer the property of the State. But if it be true that it is a tax on the revenue of the State, then when a tax, in all respects similar is imposed on State officers of the State itself, the singular spectacle is exhibited of a State taxing its own revenues.

On the other hand, it is insisted that if State officers or their emoluments are taxable at all by the Federal Government, that taxation may be carried to the point of destruction, and the existence of the State as a body politic, and its right to have a government, with executive, legislative, and judicial departments; to have State offices filled and their duties performed, would be made to depend upon the will or forbearance of Congress. To admit the principle contended for here, it is submitted, would be to admit the power of Congress to tax the State Government out of existence.

This was the view also taken by the Court below, whose judgment this writ of error seeks to have reversed.

Attorney-General Akerman for the Government; Dwight Foster for the defendant in error.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110¾
20,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.	109⅝
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67.s3.	109¾
25,000	do........b3.	109⅝
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'68,c.	109⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅝
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	63
5,000	do	62¾
10,000	do........s60.	62¾
5,000	do	62⅞
30,000	Tenn.St. 6s, old.	63
3,000	Ga. St. 7s, g. bd.	94⅜
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July...	60
2,000	do	59½
5,000	do	59⅜
5,000	do......b30.	60
3,000	Missouri St. 6s.	89⅜
1,000	N. Y. 7s, B.L.,R.	106
1,000	Brook'n 6s,W.L.	92⅜
2,000	N.Y.Cen. 6s, '87.	89
2,000	N.Y. C. 6s, S. B.	89
2,000	Alb'y&Susq. 2d.	91
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	91⅝
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	79
5,000	do	79½
10,000	Tol.&W. 1st x-i.	91½
12,000	C. & N. W. Con. ex-int.	86½
13,000	do	86
3,000	Mil.&St.P. 7 3-10 Conv't.	92
2,000	Clev.& Pitt. 4th.	80
3,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	83⅝
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	61½
5,000	do	62
2,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, W. Div...	80½
2,000	N. Missouri 1st.	84½
2,000	N. Missouri 2d.	65
10,000	St.L.& I. M. 1st.	87
10	Bank St. N. Y.	113
150	Phœnix Bank	105½
10	Continental Bank.	93½
8	Ninth Nat. Bank.	110
500	Quicksilver	10
600	Canton Company.	72
300	do	72¼
200	do...bet. call.	73
200	West. Union Tel..	46½
200	Pacific Mail	43
200	do......b3.	43½
50	Am. Coal....bet. c.	36
400	do	36½
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call......b3.	93⅞
500	do.......s3.	93¾
100	do.......s10.	93¾
2,500	N.Y.C.&H.Ctf's.	89½
10,000	do...bet. call.	89
100	Erie R	21¾
500	Harlem	125
200	do	125¼
100	Reading	98
10	do	98¼
200	do.bet. call,c.	97⅞
200	L. S. & Mich. So.	93⅝
20	do	93¾
700	do...bet. call.	93⅞
1200	do........s3.	93¾
200	Union Pacific	19⅝
10	Cleve. & Pitts	105
200	N. J. Cen	104½
200	Chi. & R. I....s30.	106⅞
400	do........b3.	107
100	do........b30.	107½
400	do..bet. c. s3.	106⅞
40	P., Ft. W.&C. gur.	95
200	Del., Lack. & W..	104
100	Boston, H. & E....	2
40	Chi. & Alton	117
700	Ohio & Miss. b. c..	35½
200	do.......b3.	35½
50	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	72
100	H. & St. Jo....s60.	85
100	do.......s60.	85½
36	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.	25
100	Col., C. & I. Cen..	18½

SECOND BOARD.

$18,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....s3.	109⅝
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67 c.	109¾
78,000	do	109¾
18,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., s3.	109⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	63⅝
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	89⅝
1,000	Br'kln 6s,W.L'n	92⅜
27,000	U. Pac.R. 1st M.	79⅝
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	91⅝
400	Canton Company..	73
35	West. Union Tel..	46⅝
1,000	Quicksilver Min.	10
100	Pac. M. S. S...b. c.	43½
100	Mariposa Pref	9½
100	do	9¼
100	Adams Ex...bet. c.	67¾
200	N. Y. C. & H. R..	93⅞
100	do....bet. call	93¾
200	do	94
50,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs...bet. call	89¾
21	Erie R	21⅜
100	do	21⅝
100	Erie R. Pref	45
10	Mich. Cen. R	118
100	do	117¾
100	do....bet. call.	117¾
100	Harlem R	125½
200	do	125½
200	L. S. & M. So. R..	93⅞
100	do....bet. call	93⅞
1,100	do.......b3	94
200	do	94
20	Panama R	70
10	do....bet. call	71
200	Union Pac. R	20⅛
100	do.......b3	20⅜
200	do....bet. call	20⅛
100	C. & N. W. R	75
1,000	C. & N. W. Pref. bet. call	85
100	N. J. Cen. R	104⅝
100	do	104⅝
200	C. & R. I. R	106⅞
300	do....bet.call.	107
500	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	74⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. R....	52⅜
100	do.......s3	52⅛
1,200	Ohio & Miss. R..	35⅝
44	Chic. & Alton	117⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. R....	85⅞
100	do	86
100	H. & St.Jo.R. Pref	97
150	do	97⅛
12	Morris & Essex R.	88⅛
15	P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar.	95
100	C., C. C. & Ind. R.	83

SATURDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Bank return of the week adds the large sum of $4,696,354 to the Greenback average. The Gold average is $1,186,872 less than last Monday. The general line of Deposits is $4,282,930 higher, and the Loans increase $509,407. As a whole, the return is a strong one. The proportion of lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation is two and a half millions higher than on the previous statement. The income of Greenbacks from the interior and through the Treasury Office is unexpectedly large. There need be no surprise felt that Money has suddenly declined from 7 ₱ cent. to 5@6 ₱ cent. as the market closed in the Afternoon.

The Treasury Office received for Customs, for the day, $736,000, making for the whole week, $3,088,147. The Gold Interest Payments of the week were $847,474, and the sales of Gold on Thursday by the Treasury, $1,000,000.

The Foreign Exchanges leave off firm at 109¾@109½ ₱ cent, for 60 days London.

There was a counter action in the Gold Room from Friday. The decline of that day of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. was recovered, and the sales returned to 111¾@111⅞ ₱ cent., closing at 111⅞ ₱ cent.

The Stock Market opened somewhat quiet in the forenoon, but gained strength later in the day, and after the Bank Statement was made public, the feeling on the Railways was quite animated, and the Public Funds and Pacific Railway Bonds firm. The Central Pacific Bonds advanced to 91⅜@91⅞ ₱ cent. and the Unions were in demand at 79¼ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were lower on Tennessees, both old and new, and steady on South Carolinas. On the Miscellaneous Shares Canton was the favorite at 73 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold	111⅜	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	63
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅜	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅜	89⅝
Reading Railroad	97⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅜	107⅛
North-west Common	74½	74⅝
North-west Preferred	84⅝	84⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74	74⅛
St. Paul Common	53	53⅛
Lake Shore	93⅝	94
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅜	52⅛
Western Telegraph	46⅜	46⅛
Erie	21⅜	21⅜
St. Joseph Common	84½	86⅛
Union Pacific	19⅛	20⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1871.

Gold receipts	$825,683 18
Gold payments	1,042,366 54
Gold balance	61,791,735 91
Currency receipts	580,330 31
Currency payments	528,549 31
Currency balance	9,312,203 78
Customs	736,000
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C	927,860

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	113¼
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	113¼
5-20 reg., '62	110¼
5-20 coup., '62	111
5-20 coup., '64	110¼
5-20 coup., '65	110⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109¼
5-20 coup., '67	109⅜
5-20 coup., '68	109⅜
10-40 registered	106⅜
10-40 coupon	109⅜
6s, currency	111⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	62¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	62½
Virginia 6s, new bds.	60½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	94¼
N. Carolina 6s, old	47
N. Carolina 6s, F.A.'68	29
N. Caroline 6s, n. bds.	24¼
N. Carolina 6s,S. Tax.	18¼
S. Car. 6s, Jan & July.	59¾
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	60¼
Missouri 6s	89⅜
Mis., H. & St. Jo. Is.	88⅞
Louisiana 6s. L. bds.	70
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	72
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	100
Arkansas 6s, Funded.	56
Ark. 7s,L.R.& Ft.S.Is.	55
Ark. 7s, Mem. & R.R.	59
Ohio 6s, '81	100½
Ohio 6s, '86	100½
Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Illinois coup. 6s. '77	100
Illinois coup 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Indiana 6s, W. Loan	100
Indiana 5s	100
Michigan 7s, '78	100
N. Y. Reg'd Bty. L'n.	106
N. Y. coup. Bty. L'n.	105½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104½
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'cn	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	90
N.Y. Cen. 7s, Conv.'76	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	98
Erie 1st ext	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	91¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79
Harlem 1st	100
Albany & Sus. 2d bds.	90¼
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117½
Chic.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.	109
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	95¼
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo	90
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91⅝
Union Pac. 1st Bds	79
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	69
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	64
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf	80½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	73½
Chic. & N. W. S. F	98
C. & N.W. Ext. Bds	89
Chic. & N. W. 1st..x.	92
C. & N.W. C. 7 ₱ c. c.	86
Han. & St. J. conv	104½
Lack. & W. Bds	99
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96
Tol. & W. 1st ext....x	91
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. d.	85
Tol. & W. 2d	85¼
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	78
Tol. & W.Cons. Conv.	81¼
Han. & Naples 1st	79
Gt. West. 1st, '68	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
Gt. West. 2d, '93	82
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	81
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅞
Morris & Essex 1st	101
N. J. Cen. new bds	99¼
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	100
Pitts., F. W & C. 2d.	98
Pitts., F. W.. & C. 3d.	93
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	99½
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	79
Chic. & Alt. 1st	100½
Chic. & Alt. Inc.	94
Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
Ohio & Miss. Consol	86¼
Peninsula Bonds	93
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92
Mil. & St. P. 1st	91½
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83½
Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61½
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	80½
Tol., Peo. & W., 2d	67
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	80½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132
Manhattan	150
Merchants'	113
Mechanics'	135
Union	140
America	144½
City	225
Phenix	105¼
Tradesmen's	148
Butchers' & Drovers'	135
Mechanics'&Traders'	136
National	116
Merchants'Exchange	102
Leather Manuf'rs'	290
State of New-York	112
Commerce	117
Broadway	290
Ocean	86
Mercantile	125
American Exchange	114
Chatham	165
Bk. of North America	102
Hanover	102
Metropolitan	130
People's	137½
Grocers'	116
East River	113
Market	125
Nassau	108
Corn Exchange	125
Continental	93¼
Importers'&Traders'	157
Park	153
Manuf. & Merchants'	98
Fourth National	107
Tenth National	121
Oriental	160
Gold Exchange	70
Del. & Hudson Canal	115½
Pennsylvania Coal	218
American Coal	36
Canton Co.,Baltimore	72¾
West. Union Tel	46⅝
Quicksilver Mining	10
Mariposa Mining	5
Mariposa Min. Pref.	8¼
Boston Water Power.	24
Adams Express	67½
Wells-Fargo Express.	39
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scr.	1¼
Am.-Mer. U. Ex	43⅞
United States Ex	44
Pacific Mail	43

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	101¼
City 6s, New	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	117¾	118
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60⅞
Reading	98	98⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	38⅛	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	27⅞
Northern Central	40⅞	41
Lehigh Navigation	34¼	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¼	88½

The week's imports of Foreign Goods (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) have been to the value of $3,176,242.

The New-York Life Insurance Company (Mutual plan) have put forth their annual statement for the year 1870, which shows a very large business for the year in gross, and with results extremely favorable to policy-holders, who received in Dividends during the year over a million of dollars, after the payment of losses by death of a million and a quarter of dollars. The Company also paid over half a million of dollars by way of purchase of Policies. The following figures are interesting:

Business of the year in Insurance		$5,753,227
Interest on Investments, &c		816,489
Together		$6,569,716
Losses by death	$1,278,863	
Purchase of policies	521,603	
Dividends to policy holders	1,058,929	
Agencies and brokerages	665,115	
Taxes, office expenses, &c	394,668—	$3,919,178
Added to assets of the company		$2,650,538
Previous accumulations		13,025,561
Present assets		$15,676,099
Market value of which is		$15,878,517
In mortgages	$6,415,830	
Public funds of United States	2,261,087	
Cash in bank	1,217,981	
New-York State Stocks, &c	1,757,343	
Real estate	1,734,009	
Loans on policies	928,411	
Accrued premiums	691,859	
Agents, &c	670,628	
Excess value of invest(	202,419—	$15,878,517

We refer to advertisement of the Company for their valuation of outstanding Policies, adjusted and unadjusted losses since Jan. 1, 1871, and liability for return premiums, &c. These are reckoned altogether at $14,726,109—leaving $1,152,408 surplus for future division.

The Manhattan Life Company have published their statement for the year 1870:

Gross business in insurance		$1,804,275
Interest received and accrued		471,897
Together		$2,276,172
Losses by death	$530,019	
Dividends, purchased policies, &c.	609,555	
Office expenses and agencies	282,736—	$1,422,310
Added to assets		$853,862
Previous accumulations		6,070,254
Total present assets		$6,924,116
In mortgages	$2,418,355	
Loans and policies	2,314,028	
Loans on stocks	688,725	
United States and New-York stocks	706,850	
Accrued premiums and interest	718,794	
Cash in bank	77,364—	$6,924,116

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 18th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,322,551	Increase	£54,364
Public deposits	4,088,348	Increase	164,484
Other deposits	21,133,135	Decrease	1,721,777
Gov't securities	14,322,869	Decrease	850,000
Other securities	18,163,015	Decrease	566,582
Notes unemployed	12,435,040	Decrease	52,110

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,784,745, being a decrease of £206,085; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,990,086, showing a decrease of £181,086 when compared with the preceding return.

The *Financial Chronicle* of to-day has the following summary of the Cotton movement of the week and season:

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Feb. 3. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 154,482 bales, against 150,800 bales last week, 146,887 bales the previous week, and 122,585 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 2,252,297 bales, against 1,835,290 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 517,005 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	54,731	47,889
Mobile	18,659	3,416
Charleston	11,554	7,389
Savannah	29,879	16,186
Texas	11,038	9,321
Tennessee, &c	11,229	6,195
Florida	687	1,067
North Carolina	3,998	1,480
Virginia	12,701	5,329
Total receipts	154,482	105,601
Increase this year	48,881	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 73,528 bales, of which 62,606 were to Great Britain, and 10,922 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 617,177 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week Ending Feb. 3.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total This Week.	Same Week 1870.
New-Orleans	9,196	13,709	17,425
Mobile	10,205	11,565	4,836
Charleston	6,297	8,514	7,251
Savannah	18,792	18,792	11,389
Texas	3,670	3,670	2,339
New-York	13,151	14,564	10,969
Other ports	1,365	2,073	1,979
Total	62,606	73,528	57,380
Total since Sept. 1	1,172,264	1,462,746	979,221

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 15,268 bales, while the stocks to-night are 87,929 bales more than they were at this time a year ago.

Of the transactions in Wool, in January, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON give this summary: 2,600,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 27½c.@70c.; 10,000 lbs. Tub, 53c.@55c.; 108,000 lbs. Scoured, 55c.@90c.; 10,000 lbs. Noils, 20c.@42c.; 14,000 lbs. Canada Combing, 55c.@58c.; 300,000 lbs. California at 23c.@32c.; 736,000 lbs. Texas at 19½c.@25c.; 128,000 lbs. Oregon at 34c.@38c.; 30,000 lbs. Mexican, 19½c.@24c.; 516 bales Cape, 28c.@32½c.; 50 bales Donskoi, private terms. Receipts of Domestic Wool, during the month, are 3,694 bales; coastwise, California, 842 bales; Texas, 416 bales; New-Orleans, 922 bales; Savannah, 12 bales; total, 5,886 bales. The imports of the month, as published, are: Liverpool, 537 bales; London, 524 bales; Rio Grande, 13 bales; total, 1,074 bales.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 16, says:

"The past week has brought us again into Winter, with the severity increasing as its days were spent, and a thin covering of snow has mostly begirt the country, with sleet occasionally falling. Work in the fields, with the exception of cartage, has been stopped. The farmer has been forced upon thrashing, while the grazier has had sharp work to keep his stock in good heart at the double price now paid for fodder, and the scarcity of turnips. But we hear that the young Wheat shows no signs of harm, and should the weather only keep steady we may be the better off for this timely cold, as Spring is too far ahead to hope for its reviving influence. In keeping with the dull advice from London on Monday, when a general thaw seemed probable, and the weather had affected samples, most markets noted a decline of 1s. ₱ quarter; but on Friday there were indications of reaction, foreign orders coming again liberally to hand, more Flour being again bought at 27s.@27s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and about 50,000 quarters of Oats, nearly all in granary, at 22s. for Russian, and 24s. 6d. for heavy Swedes, the early capitulation of Paris being reckoned on, and no storehouses but our own being in condition to send prompt supplies. In the stocks of London for the 1st January, 1871, we note an increase on 1870 as follows: Oats, 201,627 quarters; Peas, 18,000 quarters; Maize, 20,181 quarters; and of Flour, equal to 31,000 quarters Wheat; but of Wheat there is a decrease of 115,575 quarters; of Barley, 27,028 quarters; and Beans, 2,819 quarters; while the entire granary room, now occupied by Corn and Seed in London, is equal to about 1,432,600 quarters. So that we can well spare something for our famishing brethren and neighbors; while a very large gross income is receivable by those who hold or own these important depots. The most important occupation of store-room is in Wheat and Oats. The Wheat, including Flour, we reckon at 480,785 quarters, the Oats at 596,965 quarters; but if our present demand should last three months it would clear it, and we should then have to look out for ourselves after a very short crop and still shorter one of Hay; while the stock of Wheat, under present circumstances cannot be considered as formidable, with Germany deficient and France we know not where. It is to be remembered, too, that ever since harvest our farmers' deliveries have been more free than usual, as the Wheat stock was nearly their only refuge, and the better price encouraged them to use it. The Baltic remains frost-bound as well as the eastern ports. Since writing the above we have another thaw. The arrivals off the coast since the 6th January were thirteen cargoes, seven of which cargoes were Wheat, one Barley and five Oats. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, six cargoes in all, viz., Berdiansk at 46s., Marianopoli 49s. 6d., California at 57s. 6d., American Spring and Winter at 52s. 3d., Danubian at 46s., Ghirka 48s.; Maize, 1 cargo at 33s.; Barley, 1 cargo at 22s. 6d.; Oats, 3 cargoes at 21s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; and 5,000 quarters Riga at 17s. 6d., free on board. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 49,799 quarters at 52s. 6d., against 38,773 quarters at 44s. 5d. in 1870. The London averages were 56s. 1d. on 2,648 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 7 were 1,065,431 cwts. Wheat and 128,731 cwts. Flour."

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2 50—WRITING 24 LESSONS—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, language $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, (since 1849,) every day and evening. Ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 22. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOS. S. WHITFIELD and WM. DAVIS, under the style of JOS. S. WHITFIELD & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOS. S. WHITFIELD will continue the business at No. 22 White-st., and is alone authorized to collect all debts due and settle all claims against said firm.
JOS. S. WHITFIELD,
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. WM. DAVIS.

HENRY R. CONKLIN IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date. The firm name will remain the same.
CONKLINS & BAYLES,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. No. 18 4th-av.

NOS. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS ADmitted a partner in our firm from this date.
WETMORE & CO.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 6,
WILL OFFER
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE FOR OUR
RETAIL TRADE,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER.
AT GOLD PRICES.
LINEN SHEETINGS.
10-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, AT 85 CENTS.
11-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, AT 90 CENTS.
SEVERAL CASES OF VERY FINE
SHEETINGS,
2½ and 3 yards wide.
DAMASKS.
8-4 BLEACHED BARNSLEY DAMASK, $1,
FROM $1 30.
8-4 AND 10-4 DAMASK, NEW DESIGNS, IN
VERY FINE GOODS.
ALSO, A FEW PIECES OF
RICHARDSON'S 8-4 STRIPED DAMASKS.
A LARGE LOT OF
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
FROM TWO YARDS TO SIX YARDS EACH,
WITH NAPKIN EN SUITE,
UNDER GOLD COST.
CRASH AND TOWELINGS.
CRASH, FROM 9 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.
A LARGE STOCK OF TOWELS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FROM $1 50 PER DOZEN.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &C.
OUR STOCK OF BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &C., &C.,
WE ARE SELLING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.
DOMESTICS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, FEB. 6,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
NEW FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES.
ENGLISH CALICOES IN A NEW SHADE OF
PURPLE, A SPECIALTY WITH US.
TYCOON REPS, GINGHAMS, DELAINES, &C.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
AMERICAN PRINTS,
IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Intend to make on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
NEXT,
Feb. 8, 9, and 10,
A GRAND EXPOSITION OF
GOODS,
suitable for the
PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING SEASON.
THE GREATER PORTION HAVING BEEN
PURCHASED IN EUROPE
DURING THE MOST DEPRESSING PERIOD
OF THE PRESENT WAR.

THE STORE WILL BE ILLUMINATED EACH
EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.

SPRING, 1871,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 6,
THE GREATEST ATTRACTION EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
WILL BE EXHIBITED AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO., 6TH-AV.

The fact of Ladies' Under Clothing being sold by nearly every house in the City, and almost every lady being cognizant of the great competition existing, has induced us, after considerable labor and energy, to secure the manufacture of the above goods in such a manner as to attract

THE WONDER OF EVERY PERSON IN THE CITY.

Any article by the set, dozen, half-dozen, or single piece, made to order in every possible size or style, according to desire, and at less prices than can be made by any purchaser.

We have this week cleared out the stock of several manufacturers, which we shall place on our counters on MONDAY, Feb. 6, and will offer them at

THE MOST ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES EVER HEARD OF.

Among the lot are found the finest French Cambric and hand-embroideries, down to the following prices:

1 lot Misses' CHEMISE and DRAWERS, at 19c.

1 lot Ladies' TOILET SACKS and CORSET COVERS, 75c.

1 lot NIGHT DRESSES, 85c.

1 lot CHEMISES and DRAWERS, 40c.

1 lot one ruffle ten tucks UNDER-SKIRTS, 70c.

N. B.—We would respectfully inform the public that our advertisements may be strictly relied upon. No exaggeration or misrepresentation will be used, either in prices or description of goods.

We would also call the attention of our patrons and the public to extensive preparations being made in our department for Summer LAWN and LINEN SUITS, of which further notice will be given, and

TO WHICH WE DEFY COMPETITION.

ALTMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

AT ALTMAN BROTHERS & CO.

DRESS SILKS A SPECIALTY.

Good BLACK SILK, for trimming, white edge, at $1.

24-inch GROS GRAIN SILK, formerly $1 75, at $1 45.

24-inch GROS GRAIN SILK, formerly $2 25, at $2.

Rich TRIMMING SATIN, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.

NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS, from 4c. per yard upward, guaranteed to be 30 per cent. under market prices.

1,000 yards REAL VALENCIENNES LACE, in all widths,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

REAL LACES AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

ALTMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway & Waverley-place.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CREPE, BOMBAZINE AND CASHMERE CLOTHS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS. BLACK VELVETEENS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

SUITS AND BONNETS AT COST.

BLACK SILKS AT TEMPTING PRICES.

JOHN S. BROWN,

BELFAST, IRELAND.
TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.

Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
215 Church-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK AND COLORED LYONS SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open an unsurpassed stock of the LATEST COLORINGS in SILKS, adapted for
EVENING AND STREET COSTUMES,
in MEDIUM, RICH and EXTRA QUALITIES, at LOWER PRICES than can be purchased elsewhere for the same grade of goods.
ALSO,
BLACK TAFFETAS,
DRAP DE FRANCE,
FAILLES,
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES,
CHECKS, &c., &c.,
Of the celebrated makers,
"BONNET," "TAPISSIER," AND OTHERS, offering the finest assortment and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY next the balance of their
PLAID SUITS
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to close the Stock.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSE-KEEPING, WHITE GOODS, &C.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have opened their SPRING IMPORTATION of
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
FANCY CHECK AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
TUCKED MUSLIN FOR DRESSES AND SKIRTS,
ENGLISH PERCALES AND LONG CLOTHS,
FRENCH DRESS MULLS AND CAMBRICS,
LIGHT AND HEAVY MAKES IN FRENCH NAINSOOKS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE TOILET SETS, QUILTS, all sizes, new and beautiful designs, made expressly for us.
BLANKETS, the balance of our stock, at a great reduction, to close the season.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL, ON MONDAY, FEB. 6,
MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS
TO ALL THE STOCKS
IN THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
AND WILL OPEN
A GREAT VARIETY OF
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING SALES,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THOSE
OF LAST YEAR.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CRIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Coenties-slip, Morris and Greenwich sts., New-York, and on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—Sale in partition to close estate of the late R. R. Morris.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

COENTIES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-st.; lot 27x45 feet.

GREENWICH-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS-STREET.—Valuable four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-st., and No. 9 Morris-st., together 51.4 feet front, 47.6 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-st., and 78.6 feet on inside line.

ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The two valuable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-st., north side, 75 feet west from Court-st.; each 25x50 feet; lots 80 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALES.—ROBERTS & McGUIRE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:)

The plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 780½ and 782 Washington-st., corner of Jane-st. Size plot, 35.2½x63 feet.

Also,
at the same time and place, by order of Henry J. Bowen, Esq., executor, Suffolk-st., No. 58: is a two-story and attic, brick-front house. Size lot, 18.9x50.

Also,
under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, Suffolk-st., No. 60: is a two-story and attic frame house. Size lot, 18.9x50.2.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.

CITY HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET.
BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.
TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
LOTS FOR SALE.

Descriptions of property sent to our office will be placed on our Spring lists now preparing, and meet with prompt attention. Our Mr. E. Holbrook Cushman, who has charge of the City Department, will be pleased to see his friends.

BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Successors to Mallory & Blackwell,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR FIVE years, with early possession, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between 28th and 40th sts., 6th and Park avs.; neighborhood of Park-av. preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,712, City.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT Yonkers, on the Hudson, situated about ten minutes' walk from the depot. The place has an abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, with good outbuildings. The house is large and commodious, and has all the modern improvements. To any one desiring an out-of-town residence this place is unsurpassed. For further particulars apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A NEW factory, with 200-horse water-power; foundry, dwelling-houses, boarding-house, farm, &c.; within 40 miles of New-York, near Harlem Railroad. Particulars at EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 294 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, NEAR 5TH-AV., in 29th-st., four-story brown-stone house; high stoop; all improvements. Permit of
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 138 East 19th-st., near Irving-place. Inquire of A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., or No. 10 East 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

THE COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION furnish best Virginia servants, at Room No. 58 Bible House.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; best City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in a tea or wholesale grocery house by one familiar with the business; best of City references given. Address SHIPPING, Box 101 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
285 Shares International Ocean Telegraph Company, $100 each.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE LOW—A STEREOPTICON with aromatic lenses and dissolving views suitable for exhibitions or for the new street advertising on house fronts. Apply to A. L. CARRILLO, No. 633 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses For Sale By BLACKWELL & MARKS,

SUCCESSORS TO MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

132d-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 2-story frame, (2,590). $6,500
78th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. E. b. brick, (2,614). 9,500
128th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,609). 10,500
19th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3 s. h. s. brick, (2,626) 12,000
44th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,618). 16,500
Lexington-av., near 30th-st., 4 s. E. b. s., (2,575). 18,000
Lexington-av., near 60th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,602). 20,000
53d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s., (2,617). 25,000
51st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s., (2,643). 31,000
21st-st., bet. 4th-av. and B'way, 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,631) ... 40,000
32d-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,610) ... 40,000
Madison-ave., cor. above 40th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,623) ... 45,000
45th-st., bet. 4th and Madison avs., 4 s. E. b. b. s., (2,611) ... 60,000
34th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,624) ... 70,000
Other houses in different parts of the city, at all prices, including several very superior residences on 5th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE.—FOR SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION of Henry Rosenblatt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, the well-known and first-class premises, known as the Allemania Club-house, situated No. 18 East 16th-st., south side, between Union-square and 5th-av., a four-story brick building, 37.6 feet in width, and 181 feet in depth; it covers the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, which rents for $120 per night, &c. This is a first-rate chance, as it is splendid, improved property, and the most desirable location in the City for business purposes. For further particulars apply to
HENRY ROSENBLATT,
No. 455 Broadway.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A SPLENDID four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Also, a large number on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., and on the leading side streets, at prices to suit. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

MUST BE SOLD.—A STORE ON GREENWICH-st., near Duane, 25x80, price $28,000; four lots and large brick edifice, one block from Union-square, 84x88, price $55,000. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 162 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A desirable 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60 and extension, (very cheap;) others on 31st, 34th, 37th, 39th, 45th and 47th sts., $18,500 to $40,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, in 78th-st., near Madison-av.; the house is 24x60x100; just finished, and in complete order.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER houses and lots in all parts of the City for sale. Parties looking for cheap and desirable building lots, or dwellings, are invited to call and examine our lists.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE Central Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone house; strictly first-class; only $58,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE—BROWN-stone high-stoop, 25 feet wide, in 57th (wide) st.; marble halls; altogether first-class; only $22,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 52D-ST., four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, first-class, hard-wood finish, $36,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling on 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park; also on the west side, near to and on the Boulevards.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FOUR-story house No. 19 Waverley-place, near Broadway, 28.4x60, with two-story extension; lot 133 feet deep. Apply to GEORGE L. NEVIUS, No. 11 South-st.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, 4-story high-stoop, 38 feet front, on Murray Hill, for sale at a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NEAR BROADWAY, in 21st-st., 5-story brown-stone house, in excellent condition, with all improvements.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in 23d-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, desirable for dwelling or business purposes.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	SOMERVILLE,
ROSELLE,	CLINTON,
WESTFIELD,	BLOOMSBURG, &c.,

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country-home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, five minutes from landing, house with ten rooms, in good order, on corner of two streets, and over seven lots of ground; price, $6,500.

ALSO,
in Port Richmond, Staten Island, three minutes from landing, three-story frame house, in good order, gas, &c.; lot 50x200, with garden and stables; price, $10,000.

ALSO,
on north shore Staten Island, ten minutes from West Brighton Landing, neat two-story cottage, in thorough order and most conveniently arranged; large lot, with fruits, garden, stable and hennery; price, $8,000.

We confidently recommend the above-described properties as desirable and well worth the price asked.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A farm of 192 acres, within four miles of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the late residence of Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; said farm is well adapted to the dairy business. For particulars apply to G. W. TOMPKINS, No. 351 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING—BEAUTIFUL residence—parlor, library, dining-room, seven bed-rooms, bath-room, furnace, &c.; high ground; lot 150x200; seven minutes' walk from depot; location unsurpassed. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

BROADWAY—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS double marble store and basement, No. 596 Broadway, 55x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 636 AND 638, extending through to Crosby-st.; also, house, No. 736 Broadway, opposite to Waverley-place, to let or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 162 Broadway; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupancy; $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

SPLENDIDLY-LIGHTED OFFICES, singly or in suites, in the building No. 245 Broadway, opposite the Park; gas, water, steam heat, &c. To lease by BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 Liberty-st.

LET.—STORE AND CELLAR, NO. 48 HUDSON-st.; entrance from two streets; conspicuous location for signs on building.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY was held this day at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, and the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

A. A. LOW,	WM. T. GARNER,
F. SCHUCHARDT,	THOS. DICKSON,
S. D. BABCOCK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	H. A. HURLBUT,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	GEO. G. HAVEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	DAVID LAMB,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	WM. F. DRAKE,
HENRY A. SMYTHE.	

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, HENRY A. SMYTHE was unanimously elected President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Payable in this City. For sale, below par, by
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING, viz.: Draft drawn by Ira Perry on Hume & Elliott for $800; draft on National Trust Company for $1,000 and one for $133; draft drawn by G. C. Hanna & Co. on J. L. Devoe, No. 43, for $1,713; draft on Jones & Co., $675, with B. L. attached; draft on H. B. Claflin & Co., $176 70; note drawn by Louis Kindt, dated New-York, April 1, 1870, ten months after date payable at the Bowery National Bank, for $800; note drawn by Dennis Lyons, dated Jan. 1, 1870, one month after date payable at the Sixth National Bank, for $500; check drawn by J. L. Hubbell, dated New-York, Feb. 4, for $27 17, on National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; draft for $70 74, payable in Portland, Mich.; draft for $136, payable in Bowling-green, Ky., drawn by J. Caro. The above were all made payable by indorsement to the order of HOWES & MACY, and by them indorsed. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box No. 138.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall; bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE, comfortable third story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons at $18 per week.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa ...... Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa ...... Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia ..... Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia ..... Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia ...... Sat., Feb. 18	Trojan ...... Wed., Mar. 1
Australia ..... Sat., Feb. 25	Dorian ...... Wed., Feb. 15
Columbia ..... Sat., Mar. 4	Tyrian ...... Wed., Mar. 29
India .... Sat., Mar. 11	Dacian ...... Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin $75	Steerage $30
To London 80	To London 35
To Halifax, N. S. 20	To Halifax, N. S. 15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE .... Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN .... Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY ... March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.
NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 4. RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) .... Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE .... Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Feb. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight).. Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ...... Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight).. Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ...... Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6,
And every evening during the week, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEORGE L. FOX
Will appear as
G. L. ARMAND JEAN DES ETATS UNIS,
With the Cardinal virtues, in the
RICHELIEU
Of the period,
Assisted in his Cabinet by the following members, selected expressly from various states and conditions:
ADA HARLAND .... Secretary of Hymen
LILLIE ELDRIDGE .... Secretary of Venus
LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS. Secretary of Momus
H. R. TEASDALE .... Secretary of Olympus
E. COLEMAN .... Secretary of Hades
And in addition every member of the present Cabinet will retain office.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
As follows:
Scenic Department .... HAYES and JOHNSON
Costume Department .... Miss TRIMBLE
Decorative Department .... R. CUTLER
Mechanical Department .... JAMES TATE
Bank Department .... M. L. SUTTON
Musical Department .... F. STREBINGER
The power behind the throne,
JOHN H. SELWYN.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FIFTY TIMES
OF
SARATOGA.
EIGHTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF
SARATOGA.
LAST MATINEE
BUT ONE
SATURDAY, AT 1½.
_ All novelties postponed for the present; and seats for this brilliant local comedy secured twelve days ahead.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

W. M. HOLLAND .... Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, Feb. 6.
And every evening except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS ..... as .... FANCHON

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 133 Chambers-st.; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brantigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

MR. JOHN G. SAXE

WILL DELIVER HIS BRILLIANT,
HUMOROUS, POETICAL LECTURE "LOVE,"
AT CHELSEA CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission 50c.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 9.
Cards can be had from members of the school, and of Mr. Trenor, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

LECTURES.

JAMES PARTON, ESQ.,

WILL LECTURE AT
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1871.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets at all the principal book and music stores and hotels, and at the hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. New receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Mr. Trenor will form new classes all this month.
Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

D[illegible]'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. [illegible] WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day. Boston and all dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING,
Corner of Houston and Greene sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, [illegible] full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of Family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
500 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
200 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
200 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
Chief C. S. Department of East.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME
of
OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
MONDAY, (first time in two years,) Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.
TUESDAY—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—OURS.
THURSDAY—MONEY.
FRIDAY—MONEY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, last matinee of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and
USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (second time this season)
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In preparation, Robertson's new comedy,
BIRTH.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL,
MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co's. music store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA
KEENE
in
HUNTED
DOWN
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE.

MONDAY—Emilia Gallotti. SEEBACH, Emilia Gallotti. VENETA, Princess Orsini. TUESDAY—Taenschung auf Taenschung.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT .... (14th-st.) .... Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
GEORGE M. KELLY,
The Champion Leaper of the World,
in the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
BAREBACK RIDING BY
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and
WILLIAM DUTTON.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

ITALIAN BALL.

Sixth annual Ball for the benefit of the Italian Evening School for the Adults, under the auspices of the Italian Society, Unione e Fratellanza, to be held at Irving Hall, MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1871. Tickets at $3, admitting gentlemen and ladies, may be had at the following places:

F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.
BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, No. 33 Union-square.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON, 4th-av. and 23d-st.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 820 Broadway.
W. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
G. SHERMAN, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S COMPLETE OPERAS FOR voice and piano-forte complete; words in two languages; price, $1 each. Now ready, Don Juan, Fidelio, Il Barbiere, Sonnambula, Martha, Trovatore. Issued fortnightly. BOOSEY & CO., No. 4 Bond-st., and W. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871. }

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GERARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

RYND FARM OIL COMPANY,
NO. 38 BROADWAY. }

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Rynd Farm Oil Company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of February next.
ROBERT SUTER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

A BLOCK IN THE BOWERY.

Everything Needed in Life to be Found Within it.

Discovery of a Street Analyst—A World in Miniature—What Makes up a Busy Street—A Locality Peculiar to New-York.

In the study of the streets, when the social analyst takes a single block into thorough consideration, the various elements devolved from such a searching are wonderfully complex. Outwardly, at least, certain portions of the City bear the stamp of wearying sameness. Those long rows of brown-stone houses, stretching out interminably, mile on mile, all with lace curtains and *jardenieres* at the drawing-room windows, and with countless cages of canary birds in the basements, have little, if any, of a peculiar physiognomy. So utterly undistinguishable are they, that the stranger can hardly recognize one quarter from another, save from some church or public building which breaks the monotony. With such portions of the City we have nothing to do, nor do we care for those centres of commerce, where banks, bankers and brokers, with insurance offices, crowd both sides of the way. Foreign street analysts tell us that our aristocratic quarters are not as elegant as theirs, but that where our money is made it is far finer than theirs.

For our study of the street, we have purposely chosen a busy part of the town, one perfectly humming with life. Here people run in and out of shops incessantly. If you buy anything, you carry home your own bundle; it is not the custom to send it for you. Before making your purchase, too, you hunt for what you want by looking at window after window. If a trade is made, you calculate closely about the cent saved on the calico, if you are a woman, trying to see if the money will hold out for the hooks and eyes. It is difficult to make a mistake about at least the price of the goods, for what you can buy them for stares you in the face. Expressive adjectives lure you on to purchase, and you at last thoroughly understand what is meant by modest, genteel, and taste, when applied to bombazine dress goods or to pantaloon stuff. You stand amazed at the variety of business. You say to yourself, that if this particular block was isolated—cut loose from New-York—it could almost take care of itself. It might be taken out, isolated like a wedge from a cheese, and if transplanted on the line of the Pacific railroad, it would alone form a thriving town. Prairie newspapers would call it a metropolis. It would want representation. And yet it is but two sides of a block, fronting one another, but a fragment of a street a mile and a quarter long, and by pretty close calculations, we have fully thirty-four miles of similar busy streets in New-York.

What first impresses you are the signs. They absolutely cover the fronts of the houses; some establishments have as many as ten signs; when a house is at the corner, or taller than its neighbor, the side of the edifice is illuminated. Let us undertake a fearful business, and count them. On the right side going up we have precisely 196; on the left hand, 238. We are puzzled at the difference; but suppose the west side is the more fashionable. We run up in our minds some idea of the cost of all these lasting methods of advertisements, and think whether a sign-painter would contract for the bill for something like $6,000. We now begin a methodical study of the various trades. Here is a whole living directory. Everything is here that can be found in that wonderful book, save, we suppose, those three pursuits which always will present themselves to our minds on the perusal of that interesting tome in incongruous juxtaposition, to wit, dealers in human hair, ale pumps and tooth-picks. What use have we for that book here? One might live a lifetime almost on the spot, and never care to go further than across the street, and yet have every want supplied. They become enthusiastic after a while, and almost live in the quarter. Here is a civilized oasis. Talk about your palm-tree under whose shade the native reposes; who covers himself with its leaves, and lives on nothing but its fruit, who has no necessity to budge away from it more than ten paces at any time in his life.

Carried away with the idea, we become in imagination a portion of its body corporate, and mentally occupy with our wife and children some one of the upper stories. Of course we were not born there; imagination will not allow us that. Nor do we expect to die there, for we suppose, save when death comes at a very early age, in the United States very few people, perhaps not more than one in a thousand, are buried from the house they were born in. Fully imbued with the character, and allowing ourselves all the license of the personification, we are determined not only to live in, but to live off of the neighborhood, and have definitely settled that all our wants shall be supplied either from our own side of the way or from the opposite side. Can we get along at all? Let us try.

We rise in the morning and put on our shirts, (we can choose from two shirt-makers,) pull on our trowsers from the single tailor, and try on our new boots, just sent in by our local boot-maker, having first taken our bath, all the plumbing-work of which is in good order from the hands of our plumbing friend, just opposite. Breakfast is ready, and we drink special tea from the special tea house, with condiments from the three general grocers. We praise the steak from our neighbor, the butcher, and, as we are in an exceedingly gourmand neighborhood, and we have a special sauce manufacturer who makes an article superior to Worcester, we try our home sauce. We smile complacently at our wife, as she displays cups and saucers just purchased from our own china-shop, and I read the TIMES sent by our news-vender, who is in addition a bookbinder and general stationer. Our wife speaks in raptures of the coffee pot purchased from our single tinman who is two doors above us, but informs us, much to our disgust, that our neighbor the architect expects to have our house upside down for a week in order to effect certain repairs, but that the plasterer, the paper-hanger, and the gas-fitter, all of them in the block, have all promised to be as expeditious as possible. Having a good wife, and it being her birthday, we make her happy with the present of a pair of ear-rings, the handsomest we could find in the stocks of our two jewelers, and, in return, she presents us with a tobacco-stand, bought from one of the dollar-stores, for we have one on both sides of us. Just then our eldest boy is ready for school; he has not far to go, as it is just opposite. Before he leaves, his mother tells him to be sure and not forget to buy the medicine for our youngest at the corner apothecary. After breakfast, being of a musical turn, we practice on our favorite instrument, the banjo, bought next door, and our eldest daughter accompanied us on the piano, which was purchased almost right opposite. Our youngest daughter then comes in a sweet child, full of talents, who informs us that our neighbor, the dancing-master, has an exhibition to-morrow, and that we must buy her a bouquet. We promise her one, which we will purchase from the florist in the cellar. We are now inclined to read. Our predilection is quite peculiar for books. We amuse ourselves with Sanscrit and Norse, and have some interesting works in these familiar languages, sent to us by our friend, not four doors from us, who keeps a collection of rare books. We smoke as we read, selecting tobacco and cigars from four tobacconists and two cigar manufacturers, for we make it a point to purchase impartially from all of them. As we are fortunately in easy circumstances, we trifle with our bank-book; the bank is just opposite, and finding still a good balance, think it about time we should commence purchasing the wedding clothes for our daughter. We make up our mind, of course, that her trunks are to be bought of our trunk-maker, who has a store [illegible] and our wife thinks, what with one [illegible] five dry-goods stores, all close to us, [illegible] fail to make a good selection. As this [illegible] event occupies our mind, we determine precisely what kind of a cake, and the various ices our neighbor, the confectioner, shall give us. Much trouble will be saved, we remark, for it is all in the block. We then prepare for a walk, always restricting ourselves to the block. We make a call at the dentist, who has cured us of a toothache, and then stop at the hatter's, the oldest established house in the block, full thirty years old, and buy us a hat, and remembering that our youngest wants a cap, we purchase one, never of course going further than fifty steps from our door. We had long promised our wife our photograph. Here is an *embarras de richesse*. We have no less than six photographists. We decide on one, have a good likeness taken, and when we get through it rains. We hesitate whether we shall purchase an umbrella at the umbrella-store, but decide that everything is so near home that it is an useless expense. As we saunter home, we call at the engraver's about our daughter's wedding-cards, and, having broken our shaving-glass, stop at the picture-frame and looking-glass seller and buy a new one. The day passes on; we have done a multitude of things, and have never been further than within calling distance of our house. Evening hurries on. Shall we watch the dirty little boys thronging the theatre opposite? Hardly. Do we feel like billiards? Will we try our hand at the shooting-gallery? for our block has its varied amusements. Suppose we take a short walk, necessarily short, for by no manner of means can we be ever induced to leave the block. We have a merry word with the two Irish women who keep the apple-stalls and a nod from the pea-nut man, for we have everything you want in the block, "butcher and baker and candle-stick maker." Ah, there go three seedy-looking men on various errands. We can watch their movements from the other side of the street. They all go into the pawnbroker's shop, for we rejoice in three "My Uncles." One comes out, and with a laugh hurries into the costume depot, and emerges presently with a bundle of soiled frippery under his arm. He has bartered his watch for a night at folly. The second, as he comes out, has a wan and sad look. Falteringly he crosses the street, and we see him buying a loaf of bread of our baker. The third, what of him? With an oath he staggers out. He has pawned his wife's wedding-ring for a night's orgie. He hesitates where to find a drink, and well he may, for we have no less than nine places where spirits are sold, with an ale-vault thrown in. At last he stumbles most anywhere, and finds what he wants. What shall we do with ourselves? There are lights shining from a transparency, and we hear a speaker's voice. There is a meeting at the Co-operative Society. Shall we go up there? Hardly, for here comes our friend policeman X.

"How is the neighborhood, friend?" we ask.

"Only so-so. There was a robbery back of me last night, and there is entirely too much mussing about them drinking-shops. Eight of 'em in a block is most too much, seeing as how its me as has to watch both sides of the street." We mentally make a memo to buy a pistol for the house, and some extra bolts and bars from some of the fine hardware-shops in our row, and also, since life is short, that we will at last take out a policy in the insurance office, as we feel really grateful that there is but one insurance-drummer in the neighborhood. As we retire we say to the wife of our fancy, "Our block has its inconveniences. Just think, now, of our having to send really round the corner for a doctor." "And there is no undertaker, save fully one block distant," replied our imaginary, yet suggestive wife. "Well," we replied, "save with these exceptions, and that there is no lawyer, we may declare our block to be almost perfect, an *imperium in imperio*."....Such, then, are the component parts of two sides of a busy street, exactly five minutes' walk from the City Hall, as seen by a street analyst.

THE EXILES FROM ERIN.

Yesterday's Visitors—Congratulatory Addresses from Working Men—Reply of the Fenians.

The Fenians spent a quieter day yesterday than they have for the last two or three. Fewer visitors of the curious class troubled them, and those who did call upon them came for the most part on business. Among these were Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., who came to notify the exiles that the reception tendered them by the Common Council is to take place on Thursday. On that occasion all the Irish refugees will take the right of the line in the procession. The other arrangements will be made hereafter. The following order explains itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL
FENIAN RECEPTION,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET, Feb. 4, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Upon consultation with the Irish Exiles, Thursday, the 9th day of February, is designated as the day on which the reception and parade will take place.

Commandants of military and marshals of civic societies desirous of participating will make their arrangements accordingly.

A special meeting of commandants and marshals will be held on Tuesday next, at 7½ P. M., at Tammany Hall—small theatre. By order

WM. M. TWEED, Jr, Grand Marshal.

A congratulatory address was received from the Irish National Brotherhood of Buffalo, which will be answered and published on Monday. It was signed by Wm. R. Smith, D. Cruice, John Lane, J. Scanlon, Thomas McDonough, Cornelius McCarthy and Patrick O'Day. On Thursday last the Working Men's International Association, through Messrs. SORGE and HUBERT, the former a German, the latter a Frenchman, addressed the exiles each in his turn, the following copy of their remarks being afterward signed by them. Mr. SORGE said:

GENTLEMEN: We bring you the cordial greeting of the International Working Men's Association, which is the representative and standard-bearer of labor in general, as its name plainly indicates. We have no more genuine constituents than your countrymen, the Irish people being par excellence true honest laborers.

We offer you our warmest sympathies with the cause you upheld, because it is the cause of the International Working Men's Association, whose fundamental principle is the right of the laborers to the fruits of their toils. We extend to you the hand of brotherhood and companionship in arms, because your enemy is ours. The landlords, the cotton lords, the factory lords, all combine to defraud the working-man of the fruits of his labor. We congratulate you on obtaining your freedom, due, not to the magnaminity of British Lords, but to their fears of the British working men, and we hope that the day is not far distant when the laborers on both sides of the channel will strike hands of friendship together, for that day will see the fate of our common enemy sealed, and the fetters stricken from the limbs not only of the Irish, but of the working men of all countries.

Mr. HUBERT followed, observing that the Irish should not isolate themselves, but join the common and general association struggling against their common enemy all over the world. He was confident that the cause of Ireland had found sympathies in the hearts of the English working men. They must not let religion be the cause of division in their ranks. What does it matter if among them some worship God in a different manner than they do? It is only a matter of conscience, that is all. But the principal thing for them to do is to act in concert with those who are struggling to establish the independence and sovereignty of the working men over aristocracy. You must forget your sufferings, but not the cause for which you have suffered. It is the cause of Ireland as well as that of humanity all over the world. Nationalities are kept up to keep us divided. We must overlook landmarks in favor of the human family.

(Signed,) F. A. SORGE,
B. HUBERT.

In reply, the exiles sent the following:

To Mr. F. A. Sorge and Mr. B. Hubert, Delegates from the Central Committee of the Working Men's International Association:

GENTLEMEN: We accept with gratitude the cordial greeting of the International Working Men's Association, which you have tendered us on our deliverance from British dungeons, and heartily thank you for the warm welcome you have given us on our arrival in this country. We feel proud you recognize the services of our countrymen in the advancement of true, honest labor and liberty, and that our actions and sufferings have tended to uphold and promote the right of the laborer to the fruit of his toil. It is indeed flattering to us to know that our sufferings in British prisons for our devotion to our native land have served the great cause of human liberty, and hope we shall ever continue as we have begun, inviting by our actions the co-operation and support of the Great International Working Men's Association and of all lovers of freedom by whatever name they may be known. Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed.) JOHN McCLURE.

Signed in behalf of the released prisoners.

A deputation from the Carpenters' Association of the City of New-York called upon the exiles in the course of the evening.

The Tribulations of Erie.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the petition of JAMES ALDEN and the Adams Express Company to compel the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to enter into involuntary bankruptcy, and also praying for the modification of an injunction issued against them, came on for hearing. The counsel for the petitioners said that injunctions had been served on them from the Circuit Court, that morning, restraining them from any further prosecution of their claim until an examination was made in the matter, which was made returnable next Saturday. Judge BLATCHFORD directed the adjournment of the case until a decision was rendered in the Circuit Court.

The case of the Erie Railway Company against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, in which an injunction was issued by Judge SUTHERLAND, and a report of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was yesterday removed to the Federal Courts, on petition of the defendant.

THE LATE DR. SKINNER.

Funeral Solemnities at Rev. Dr. Prentiss' Church—Interesting Remarks by Prominent Clergymen—Official Action Taken.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. THOMAS H. SKINNER took place yesterday afternoon at the church of Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Previous to the services a meeting of clergy and students of the Union Theological Seminary was held in the chapel, over which Rev. Dr. MURRAY presided. The chapel was filled with clergymen of almost every denomination, and taking an active part in the meeting were Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. COX and others.

Rev. Dr. S. S. COX spoke feelingly of the deceased, whom he had known intimately for many years, and enjoyed his society very much. He was glad to see so large an attendance on this occasion, and hoped that it might be one of happy memories when we meet above in the better world. Rev. Dr. ROACH, of the Methodist Church, made a few remarks with reference to the deceased. He knew Dr. SKINNER while in Philadelphia, and the Arch-street Church was known as Skinner's church. He had heard people say that they never knew what searching preaching was until they heard JONATHAN EDWARDS. After the speaker had been a minister for twenty-five years, he heard Dr. SKINNER, and derived more benefit from that discourse than from any other teacher. In the aggregate of his character, his teachings as a professor, and his Christian character, he rises as one of the greatest men the world has ever produced. A few weeks ago he met the speaker on Broadway, and asked him to preach again for him, which he promised to do. The speaker was pained, soon after, to hear of his death. He looked forward to the day when he should meet him in heaven. Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of the Reformed Church, gave his testimony in a few remarks of similar character. We all know that a great prince and Christian man has fallen in Israel. He knew of no one who could excel him in Christian spirit. Most of them present had been in the habit of meeting him from week to week for many years, but we had never met one who was so tender and loving as he; he was a Christian man and loved all men. He died with his harness on, bright and clear in his intellect. He has recently been ripening for Heaven, and even in coming back from the services over the late ALBERT BARNES, he spoke solemnly of the future. Now he has gone to be with Jesus, and we shall always remember the sweet saintliness of his character. The speaker said that he gladly embraced the opportunity of laying with trembling hand this tribute on his bier. Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON said that all he owed in religious life he was indebted to Dr. SKINNER, who was the means of converting his mother and gave him (the speaker) early Christian counsel, and assisted at his ordination. Dr. SKINNER married the parents of Dr. THOMPSON, and none will feel his death more keenly than his father, who now survives. He had taken occasion to prepare the following minute for the action of the meeting: "We, the clergy of New-York and vicinity, assembled to render the last offices of respect and affection to Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., so widely venerated and beloved as pastor, teacher, counsellor and friend, reminding ourselves of his own devout and adoring sentiment, that it is the chief glory of the Divine attributes that they are all in the service of love," would humbly acknowledge the dispensation of Providence which has removed him from among us as but another expression of the love which qualified him for such eminent usefulness in the Church, and continued him so long, with powers undimmed and with graces ever brightening in the sphere of honorable and beneficent service. Having accomplished the fourscore years of life, and almost threescore years of unabated work in the ministry, having gathered the largest fruits of honor, blessedness and renown in his Master's kingdom upon earth, and having outlived the major part of the colaborers of his youth and prime, there remained nothing to crown his age and fulfill his joy but that he should "depart and be with Christ." Above all we would magnify in his death that grace which rendered him in life so conspicuous in the rare combination of a noble and disciplined intellect, consecrated to truth, a child-like simplicity of faith, and a seraphic fervor of devotion. To singleness of aim in personal sanctification, testifying with Paul, "this one thing I do, reaching forth to those things which are before;" for singleness of purpose in his ministry, as determined, with Paul, "not to know anything save Jesus Christ and Him crucified;" for singleness of devotion that reproduced in his consciousness the experience of Paul, "for me to live is Christ;" for loftiness of ideas that set the Christian character above all earthly standards, and the Kingdom of God above all earthly good; for gentleness of spirit that exemplified the meekness and gentleness of the children of God; for a courtesy and kindliness that beautified the daily intercourse of life and adorned his public teaching; for an unction of speech and a saintliness of conversation that won the open testimony of the Father to his communing with God in secret; for a zeal for God which oftimes "had eaten him up" had not the doing the will of God been "meat and drink" to body and soul; for a boldness in declaring the truth and contending for the faith; for a breadth of charity that embraced all that love our Lord Jesus Christ, and a sympathetic yearning for souls that caused him to keep vigils for their salvation; for a grandeur of hope that kept ever before him the millennial glories as palpable realities, and an exaltation of faith that held him serene and steadfast above all assaults of the adversary upon his own peace or the peace of the Church, and that seemed at times to lift him out of the body in his rapturous discourse of the government of God and the glories of redemption; for these manifold and illustrious graces of the spirit his memory shall be cherished among us and be transmitted in the schools of the prophets as a motive to the highest attainments in excellence and usefulness, and especially to that elevated and cultured piety which is the true strength of the Christian ministry. Remembering also how in him metaphysical acumen and logical vigor, profound meditation and persistent study were applied to the deep things of God without abating the freshness of his faith, the fervor of his devotion, the enthusiasm of his love, in respect to the simplest doctrines of salvation; how the nicest discrimination, and choicest diction of the Christian scholar were brought to the elucidation of Bible truth, we would make grateful record of such an example of consecrated intellect in this speculative and naturalizing age, and would encourage ourselves and the ministry at large to assert the supreme claim of the Gospel upon all the powers of the human soul. In sympathy with the whole Church bereaved of such a leader, we would humbly commend the cause of sacred learning, the pastoral office, the training of the ministry, our several departments of labor in the Christian household, and the personal household of our departed brother—with which we share the sorrows, the memories and the hopes of this hour—to the Great Head of the Church, our sympathizing and comforting Redeemer, who "continueth ever."

Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG said that he had known Dr. SKINNER for nearly fifty years, and he bore his testimony to the high character of the deceased. Forty-three years ago he visited Philadelphia, and there became intimate with Dr. SKINNER. There was a charm about that church which attracted men from every sect. He had heard representatives of every evangelical denomination in the land preach in that pulpit, and some extraordinary revivals had occurred in that church. Some of the most practical lessons he had ever received were obtained in that church. Blessed is such a life as has been lived by such a Christian as Dr. SKINNER. With a cordial heart he seconded the minute read by Dr. THOMPSON. Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH could add nothing to what had been said, were it not that he had been requested by some of the family, who were members of his church. He did not know the Doctor intimately, but had heard of him for many years. He had been early influenced by the teachings of the deceased. He spoke of the theological instruction given by the Doctor. In conclusion, he said that a life ended such as his was, was delightful to behold.

Rev. Dr. PRENTISS suggested that the remains of the deceased be brought into the chapel, in order that those who had known him in life might have a final opportunity to look upon his features. This suggestion was adopted and the assemblage passed in front of the coffin and out of the door. The church was filled with a large congregation, who remained patiently waiting the conclusion of the services in the chapel. Finally the procession came from the chapel in the following order: The officiating clergy, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Prof. SMITH and Rev. Dr. PRENTISS; casket borne by the attendants; male relatives of deceased; family physicians; professors of the Seminary; directors, students and clergy; faculty and council of the University; citizens.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, pastor of the church. After singing, praying and the reading of the Scriptures, Dr. PRENTISS gave a brief sketch of the life of deceased, stating he was born in North Carolina, March 7, 1791. He was seventh in a family of thirteen; his father was a Presbyterian and his mother a Quaker; after their marriage they became Baptists, and his father conducted public services in his own house. Dr. SKINNER prepared for college in Edenton, N. C., graduated from Princeton 1809, returned to Edenton to study law, was converted by two sermons of a traveling preacher and the death of a younger brother; he then abandoned the study of law, was licensed in 1812, and was ordained in Philadelphia July 13, 1813. He received a call to the Fifth Church, Philadelphia, 1815, and a few years later to Arch-street Church. In 1833 he accepted the chair of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover; in 1835 he was called to the Mercer-street Church, New-York; in 1848 he was called to the Union Theological Seminary in this City, where he remained until his death. The discourse concluded with a minute description of the death-bed of Dr. SKINNER.

Prof. SMITH spoke of the connection of Dr. SKINNER with the Union Theological Seminary, and stated that but three of the Faculty now survive—Dr. ADAMS, Prof. SMITH and Mr. BUTLER. Dr. SKINNER had done more for the Seminary than almost any other man, and was revered and beloved by all who knew him. He gave to the students the best labors of his life, and though nearly three-score years of age when he joined the Seminary, he showed that his mental vigor was but in its prime. The speaker referred to the character of the deceased. No student in the Seminary did harder work than he, and he was almost constantly rewriting his sermons and studying theology. He was considered by all as saintlike a man as any ever on earth. In conclusion, the speaker referred to his last hours, and said that over his grave we could truly say: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Rev. Dr. ADAMS made a few extempore remarks, alluding to the loss the Church had sustained in the death of Dr. SKINNER; the world looks lonely because he has gone out of it; but what would the world be if he had not lived in it? He held so high a place in our esteem because he was so noble in his own. He never protruded himself upon others, but shrank from all reference to himself. The speaker referred to Dr. SKINNER'S career as a preacher, and said that the best part of his ministry was passed amid a season of great awakening not less marked than that of JONATHAN EDWARDS. The pulpit was his joy, and forty years ago the speaker heard him for the first time, and it made a deep impression on him. The speaker, in conclusion, referred to his power as a preacher, and said that in character he was a perfect Christian gentleman.

At the conclusion of Dr. ADAMS' remarks the remains were borne to the Marble Cemetery in Second-street, the following clergymen acting as pall-bearers: Rev. Dr. De Witt, Dutch Reformed; Rev. Dr. Anderson, Baptist; Bishop Janes, Methodist; Rev. Samuel S. Cox, Presbyterian; Rev. John Cotton Smith, Episcopal; Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Newark, Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Paxton, Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Cheever, Congregationalist.

THE WINNING NUMBERS.

The Grand Distribution of Prizes in Aid of the Union Home and School Fund—List of the Lucky Numbers.

The grand distribution of prizes in aid of the Union Home and School Fair for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans took place yesterday evening at No. 581 Broadway. The Committee appointed to preside at the drawing were Messrs. ENGLAND, CONOVER and VAN WART. A thousand tickets had been issued at $10 apiece, and 200 prizes were distributed to the holders of the first 200 tickets drawn, valued in all, it is said, at $8,000. The following is the order in which the prizes came: Hon. WM. HITCHMAN, No. 723, drew one five-stone diamond ring, centre-stone one and one-quarter carat; Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams Express Company, No. 92, diamond and enamel gold hunting lady's watch; Justice SCOTT, of the Essex Market Court, No. 193, (a,) one solitaire diamond ring, about one and one-quarter carat; No. 446, (a,) $100 in greenbacks; No. 508, one solitaire diamond pin, one and a half carat; No. 445, (a,) enamel and diamond gold hunting lady's watch; No. 268, one eight-diamond and emerald cluster ring; No. 69, lady's diamond and enamel gold hunting watch; No. 556, one five-stone diamond ring; No. 375, a diamond and enamel lady's gold watch; No. 972, a three-stone diamond ring; No. 587, $100 in currency; No. 58, a diamond and enamel gold watch; No. 561, solitaire diamond ring; No. 670, diamond and enamel gold watch; No. 137, a solitaire ring; No. 865, lady's diamond and emerald gold watch; No. 497, a solitaire ring; No. 313, enameled watch; No. 628, enameled gold hunting lady's watch; No. 756, a diamond ring; Nos. 192, (a,) 475, 40, 81 and 111, lady's enameled gold hunting watch each; No. 220, $100; Nos. 105, 795, 29, 729, 994, 511 and 51, a gold hunting watch each; No. 857, $100 in greenbacks.

The holders of the following numbers drew gold hunting-case watches: Nos. 155, 503, (a,) 864, 598, 961, 505, 866, 868, 120, 57, 180, (a,) 504, 848, 836, 382, 297, 629, 993, 629, (a,) 835, 751, 613, 202, 477, 14, 840, (a,) 925, 674.

No. 172—A set onyx and carbuncle pin and ear-rings.
No. 299—A gold and coral set.
No. 179—A black onyx set, pin and ear-rings.
No. 671—A gold and jet set, pin and ear-rings.
No. 685—A gold and pearl set.
No. 858—A chain and ball set.
No. 611—An imitation diamond set and cross.
No. 581—An engraved gold set, pin and ear-rings.
No. 438, (a,)—A fringe set.
No. 637, (a,)—An engraved set.
No. 102—A topaz set.
No. 101—A malachite set.
No. 413—A jet set.
No. 560—A chased set.
No. 771—A fringe set.
Nos. 501, 815, 805, 296—A fringe set pin and ear-rings each.
No. 389—An engraved set.
Nos. 311, 98, 156, 333, 338, 162—A heavy gent's vest-chain each.
Nos. 935, (a,) 622, 859, 912, (a,) 893, 755, 453—A lady's gold chain each.
Nos. 107, 288, 584, 227, 665, 603, 545, 981, (a,) 16, 137, 421, 416—A solid gold bracelet each.
Nos. 676, 653, 719, 973, 146, 59, 11, 28, 531, (a,) 165, 281, 583, 963, 61—A solid gent's cluster pin each.
Nos. 403, 177, 706, 832, 555, 934, (a,) 761, 436, (a,) 6, 425, 322, 384—A nine-stone cluster ring each.
Nos. 472, 535, (a,) 185—A garnet and pearl ring each.
Nos. 870, 402, 74, 276, 877, 816, 205, 398, 687, 784, 768, 456—A garnet and pearl ring each.
Nos. 160, 401, 522, 650, 675, 279, 140, 500, (a,) 702, 322, 80, 260, 308—A lady's seal ring each.
Nos. 285, 442, 480, 54, 387, 738, 792, 441, (a,) 861, 891, 119—A gent's seal ring each.
Nos. 370, 490, 83, 437, (a.) 270, 776, 743, 470, 605, 281, 196, 926, 570, 70, 170, 175—A pair of sleeve-buttons.
Nos. 662, 36, 775, 720, 35, 386, 75, 824—One set of gold studs each.
Nos. 863, 696, 27, 692, 53, 209—One set of gold studs each.

Those numbers marked (a,) were tickets sent to persons at a distance, which were not returned or paid for, and for which others were afterward issued and sold in this City.

The Insane in New-Jersey.

Much attention has been given in New-Jersey during the past year or two to the care of the insane, owing to the alarming increase in their numbers. The present State Asylum at Trenton with over six hundred inmates, is crowded to its utmost capacity, and a loud demand is made for increased accommodations. Two plans have been proposed—one for an expenditure of from $50,000 to $100,000 for buildings and conveniences, directly connected with the present building and under the same Superintendent; another for the erection of a new asylum in near proximity to the present one, and largely subject to the control, management and economy of the present institution, involving an annual expense for five or six years of $100,000. Both these plans having urgent supporters, and the managers being unable to agree upon a policy to be recommended, public meetings have been held in various parts of the State to give expression to views on the subject. From the census statistics it appears that there are in the State about nine hundred lunatics, and that as the present asylum cannot properly accommodate over five hundred, and is already overtaxed with some one hundred and fifty more than that number, an imperative necessity exists for immediate action.

A State Convention is, therefore, called of all persons in favor of erecting an additional asylum, in order to furnish needful accommodation for the insane of the State, to meet in Freese's Hall, in the City of Trenton, on Tuesday next, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In the meantime a large number of petitions have been sent in to the Legislature from all parts of the State, urging additional legislation. Gov. RANDOLPH in his late message, says:

The affairs of the Asylum are managed as satisfactorily as the crowded condition of its departments permit. It is impossible for the State to longer delay defining its policy regarding this institution, and do justice to the unfortunate persons in the State who claim and deserve its benefits. I recommend that the whole subject be promptly considered, and an appropriation be made so liberal as to maintain the prominent character New-Jersey has ever had for the care and comfort and recovery of this class of our afflicted people. The reports of the institution fully show the necessity of immediate action, exhibit the work and expenses of the year, and the large benefits of the institution to the insane portion of our population.

An attempt was made last year to secure an appropriation for additional buildings which, however, failed. Mr. PATTERSON, of Monmouth, who has heretofore opposed it, last week offered, in the State Assembly, a resolution which was adopted, asking the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum to report what action, in their opinion, is necessary for the extension of the present accommodations, and made some remarks relative to his (PATTERSON'S) vote last session against the then proposed enlargement. He then considered the measure a job, but would now vote in favor of the appropriation of any sum which can be economically and properly used.

There is, however, another large party which favors the erection of an additional asylum in East Jersey as preferable to enlarging the one at Trenton, and doubtless will make strong efforts to that end. It is believed that enough patients can be secured from the five or six populous counties in that section to nearly fill another asylum. Essex County alone, including Newark, has over 100 inmates, and last year paid between $17,000 and $18,000 for their maintenance—an increase of over fifty patients and of more than $10,000 since 1865, and nearly four times the expenses in 1860.

The cost of the Asylum to the State last year was $36,581 84—an increase of $5,117 83 from the preceding year—of which $28,489 69 was paid for the support of patients, and $8,095 for salaries. This is in addition to the amount paid by the various counties and to the sums paid for a considerable number of private patients.

The Convention on Tuesday promises to be one of interest to the State, and a full attendance of prominent men from all parts is expected in view of the importance of the subject.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Under the head of "Rumors of a Change at the Custom-house," the *Tribune* informs the public that Mr. TERWILLIGER, Deputy Collector, has changed his boarding-place, and requests the public to infer therefrom that Collector MURPHY is to be superseded. It also says that Mr. MURPHY took a late train for Washington on Friday night to "see the President." The truth was that Mr. MURPHY went to Washington yesterday by special request of Senator CARPENTER, who wished him to appear before the Committee of which he is Chairman in connection with the Immigration bill now before Congress.

The case in which STEPHEN SHERLOCK, a distiller, was charged before Commissioner OSBORNE with having a fraudulent whisky bond in his possession, came on for further hearing yesterday. The defense produced evidence to the effect that the bond had been procured and was signed by a STEPHEN SHERLOCK, a cousin and partner of the prisoner, without the latter's knowledge, as alleged. The case was adjourned to be summed up.

THOMAS GILESE, a butcher, aged twenty-five, and residing at No. 162 Hester-street, was found yesterday by the Fourteenth Ward Police lying face downward, and his head between the bars of an iron railing in front of No. 73 Elizabeth-street. The man proved to be in a dying condition, and expired soon after being taken into the Spring-street Police-station. An inquest will be held today by Coroner KEENAN.

During the past week the following bankrupts were discharged by order of Judge BLATCHFORD: Roswell Graves, George E. Boardman, Henry Walden, Josiah C. Waters, Philip Opper, and Moses Wallack. Petitions were filed by William E. Brockway, George D. Earll, Jeremiah Carpenter, Jephtha S. Keltam, Leonard Atwood, and Francis H. Holmes.

Four British vessels are said to be loading at this port with Government stores for France. These are the steamer *Ontario*, 2,889 tons register, Capt. TOWNSEND; steamer *Riga*, 993 tons, Capt. CLARK; steamer *Zoe*, 804 tons, Capt. SHACKFORD; and a bark of 839 tons. The cargoes include from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of beef, and about 9,000 barrels of flour.

A kerosene lamp exploded, last night, in the apartment of HARRIS WEIDLE, tailor, at No. 72 Mott-street, when the furniture and stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The first floor, occupied by NORRIS HALFENBERG as a dwelling, was also damaged to the extent of $700. The other occupants also sustained slight losses.

From the report of Fire Marshal MC SPEDON, it appears there were twenty-three fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $22,010, and $192,400 insurance. Six of these disasters were caused by carelessness, six by over-heated stoves, and the others were due to various accidents.

Capt. JAMES BERRY, of the steamer *Charleston*, of the New-York and Charleston line, made the run on his last trip in forty-seven and a half hours from the wharf in this City to the dock at Charleston. This is considered as a remarkably quick passage at this season of the year.

The show-window of the music-store of Messrs. WM. H. POND & Co., at No. 547 Broadway, was smashed in at a late hour last night by thieves, who carried off several valuable articles, among them a violin of rare make, and valued at $500. The Police have no clue to the thieves.

Coroner YOUNG was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of LOUIS DAUB, of No. 434 Sixth-street, and a German, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Friday from injuries sustained on the 25th ult., by being run over by a Second-avenue car.

BERNARD O'ROURKE, a distiller, doing business in Forsyth-street, charged with having in his possession empty whisky barrels, upon which the stamps were not properly obliterated, was discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

Mr. E. ALBERTSON, of the Naval Office, is not the E. ALBERTSON reported in our yesterday's issue as having been brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS on a charge of swindling. Mr. ALBERTSON'S card will be found in another column.

At the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, at No. 46 East Twelfth-street, during the last three months, there were 582 new patients treated for eye diseases, and 128 for ear diseases, and there were 135 operations performed.

HENRY FERRIS, of No. 527 Hudson-street, quarreled last night in Charles-street with FRANCIS BRANIGAN, of No. 372 Bleecker-street, whom he severely wounded in the face. FERRIS was arrested.

Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON is preparing to bring to trial a suit against the well-known tobacconist, C. H. LILIENTHAL, in which the Government seeks to recover $100,000.

Yesterday Commissioner SHIELDS committed CHARLES LOUIS for examination, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill on JOHN P. SENNINGER, of No. 352 Broome-street.

The body of JAMES GARDNER, a baker on board the steam-ship *Holland*, was discovered yesterday in the North River, near Pier No. 49, and sent to the Morgue.

There were sixty-one males and 642 females provided with employment during last week through the Free Labor Bureau.

The official record of Vital Statistics for the past week show 48 still births, 441 births, 143 marriages and 448 deaths.

Thirteen hundred and seventy-five persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The 11 o'clock boat for New-Haven has resumed her trips for the season.

BROOKLYN.

A young married man named FREDERICK HENRY, residing at No. 128 South First-street, was arrested on complaint of two young women, on Friday night, charged with having made an indecent assault on them. Some of the Police are of opinion that this is the youth who has of late figured so prominently in the Eastern District as the assailant of girls and women.

The Board of Assessors met, yesterday, and, in response to a petition from the Trustees of the Episcopal Church fund, passed a resolution exempting from taxation the parsonage of Bishop LITTLEJOHN.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to invite the Irish patriots to visit Brooklyn, received a letter from the latter yesterday, stating that the exiles would visit the city at any designated time.

A servant named JULIA, in the employ of Mrs. HARDCASTLE, of No. 1,900 Atlantic-avenue, disappeared at an early hour yesterday morning with two dresses and $40 in money belonging to her employer.

The third reception given by the students of the Adelphi Academy took place last evening, and passed off with great éclat. The friends of the Institution were present in large numbers.

Assistant Assessors THORN and SLATE were attacked at the entrance of the Catharine-street Ferry, yesterday morning, by illicit whisky distillers, and were beaten in a dangerous manner.

NEW-JERSEY.

Friday afternoon a newly-married couple embarked in a palace-car at Jersey City to proceed on their wedding tour. The gentleman seated his wife in the car, and stepped into the refreshment saloon for a moment. When he again sought his bride the train had gone. In his frenzy, he offered Superintendent JACKSON $100 to help him overtake his wife, who was flying from him at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The offer was accepted, an extra engine provided, and the twain were again united at Rahway.

In the Hudson County Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge BEDLE, the case of HORTON against the Erie Railroad Company, to recover $5,000 on a contract with the representative of the defendants, was commenced. It seems that HORTON claims to have contracted with the Superintendent of the road to serve as freight agent from 1864 to 1869. In 1866 he was notified by the Erie Company that his services would henceforth be dispensed with, but he continued to act as freight agent until the expiration of the period of his contract, for which the Company refused to pay him. No verdict has yet been rendered.

A farmer residing in Hopewell Township, a few miles from Trenton, named ELNATHAN HENDRICKSON, while leading his mules out to water last evening, one of them jerked the halter out of his hand, and instantly wheeling round struck Mr. HENDRICKSON a violent kick on the lower jaw and throat, felling him to the earth. He was taken into the house, but expired in a few minutes. He was sixty-eight years of age.

The Board of officers of the State Temperance Alliance met at Newark, on Friday afternoon. FRANKLIN DEVERAUX, of Trenton, was elected General Agent for the ensuing year. The Board will urge the temperance men all over the State to observe the 22d of February, by holding temperance meetings, in compliance with the recommendations of the Congressional Temperance Society.

The loss incurred by the burning of the Asbury M. E. Church at Hackensack is reckoned at $27,000. The property was only partially insured, and the destruction of their place of worship severely embarrasses the society. An effort will be immediately made to rebuild the edifice.

The jury in the case of Constable FRANCIS SOUDERS, tried for being engaged in the election riots in Camden, in November last, found a verdict against the accused yesterday morning. The punishment for the crime of which SOUDERS is convicted is a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for not more than three years.

The Everett Literary Union of Jersey City visited Newark and the Clayonian Society on Friday night. After a pleasant greeting a joint debate was profitably enjoyed. The subject was, "Are the interests of the United States more advanced by Protective Tariff than by Free Trade?" It being a joint discussion there was no formal decision.

The new officers of the Newark Police Department took formal possession yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Master Edwin S. Jacob has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock has been ordered to the *Portsmouth*; Masters W. T. Burwell, J. M. Taft and John E. Rich, have been detached from the *Monocacy* and placed on waiting orders.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora*, which has just arrived home from the North Atlantic Squadron, will be put out of commission at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

Navy Pay-masters F. H. Swann and L. G. Billings to be advanced fifteen numbers, and Pay-master Caspeo Schenck, to be advanced twelve numbers in their grades.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The market opened and continued quiet and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞@92	91⅞	91⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅝	....	90⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅛	....	90⅛
United States 2-20s, 1867	89⅝	....	89⅝
United States 10-40s	89⅛	....	89⅛
Illinois Cen. R. R. Shares	110	....	109½
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	....	18⅛
At. & Gt. Wn. R. R. Shares	28⅛	....	28⅛

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The market opened quiet and steady. The opening quotations were as follows:

	11½ A. M.
Consols for money	92
Consols for account	92@92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅝
United States 10-40s	89⅛
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109½
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	28⅛

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4—Evening.—American Bonds closed easier at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—11½ A. M.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling Upland, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales; sales on ship named at New-Orleans at 7⅞d.@8d. for Middling. CLOVER-SEED, 56s. 6d.@57s. for American Red. BREADSTUFFS dull; Red Winter Wheat, 1s. 5d.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11½ A. M.—American Hops, £3@£3 10s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer on spot, and steadier afloat. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d., instead of 7⅞d.@8d., as previously reported; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛. The sales of the day have been 9,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation.

The quotation of Cotton shipping at New-Orleans, 7⅜d., published, is incorrect. It should have been stated that Cotton has been sold on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 7⅞d. for Middling Uplands. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—TALLOW 45s. 6d. ℘ cwt. SPERM OIL, £83 ℘ ton. American HOPS active; stock increasing.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 4—*In steam-ship Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Frasher, Mr. Heavenwick, R. McLaren, Richard Merck, Rev. Martin J. Carters, Gustav Busch, Mrs. Sublett, Alex. Ferguson.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Miss Fannie Coles, J. C. McKenna, Mrs. Villepigue, Mrs. M. J. Banta and child, Miss Bacon, Geo. F. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bigelow and 2 children, George Johnson, George W. Pheips, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wilson, Robert Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Roberts, Leander Bigelow, Mrs. E. Buck, Mrs. J. P. Tilton, Mrs. M. Lagermemme and infant, W. H. Parsons, C. Ketcham, J. B. Ellis, W. R. Henright, C. Hamilton, P. O'Brien, Henry Schacht.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for Aspinwall.—Mrs. H. P. Burr and daughter, A. A. Pardee, Sarah Goldstein, Lorenz Gilig, Col. N. Brown and wife, A. L. Anarew, H. C. Miller, Mrs. E. A. Hill and infant, E. W. Hewett, wife and infant, R. J. Cussans, Rufus Meade, Joseph Ernst, J. Duncan, Jose L. Parraga, Francisco Campo, W. F. Brown, F. V. Clay, Capt. H. W. Seabury, John M. Hemmett.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—O. J. Gurney, G. M. Caldwell, J. Beyersmith, L. D. Alden, Mrs. Arlow and 3 daughters, W. Akers, Col. A. B. Akers, Mrs. Akers, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Merchant and child, Thomas Nesmith, Michael McDowell, Wm. Alexander and wife, Mr. Brooks, Mrs. Elliott and child, John Phillips, John Simpson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.......7:06 | Sun sets......5:22 | Moon rises..4:34
HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:31 | Gov. Island.8:20 | Hell Gate...9:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Louisa, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Weybosset, Bulger, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; William P. Clyde, Sturgis, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Hermon, Minot, San Francisco, Geo. B. Sutton; Herschel, (N. G.,) Fredericks, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carolus Magnus, Smith, Mobile, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Thos. Dallett, (Br.,) Wicks, Laguayra, Ballett, Bliss & Co.; Columbus, (Brem.,) Holder, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Margaretha Blanka, (Br.,) Storks, Beyrout, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Almoner, Gary, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Samuel Armstrong, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Carlton, (Br.,) Durkee, Savannah, Boyd & Hincken; Susan M. Dudman, (Br.,) Gardner, Tybee, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Pebronia, (Br.,) Johnson, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Jenny, (Dan.,) Loundson, Martinique, Boonen, Graves & Co.; S. W. Martin, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Reporter, Coombs, St. John, P. R., Winchester & Town; Coquette, (Br.,) Passmore, Queenstown, Gaarge F. Bulley; William Gordon, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro, George H. Brewer; Favorite, Duell, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge & Sons; Loch Lomond, Black, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Zavalla, Williams, Jacksonville, Warren & Co.

Schrs. H. T. Townsend, Folsom, Campeachy, Miller & Houghton; Eothen, Brandtberg, Jacmel, Morrison & Bartow; T. S. McLellan, Farr, Barbadoes, H. W. Loud & Co.; Race Horse, Hughes, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; Chas. Cobb, Kennedy, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; Cygnus, Small, St. Thomas, F. Talbot & Co.; Emma T. Chase, Megathlin, Baltimore, W. B. V. Smith; Ida Berdsall, Berdsall, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. W. Thompson, Lawson, New-Haven; Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ba l & Co.; J. Paine, Stevens, Philadelphia; Watchful, Reynolds, Providence.

Barge Exchange, Stevens, Saybrook.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Billinge, Liverpool Jan. 10 and Queenstown 11th, via Boston Feb. 3, with mdse. to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Port-au-Prince Jan. 25, with logwood, coffee, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans Jan. 28, with m..se. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Jan 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Wallace, Adams, Batavia, Aug. 5, via Padang Oct. 9, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to Calvin Adams. Had fresh S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 3; St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator Jan. 5 in lon. 35 10; had light S. E. trades to lat. 21 N.; Jan. 11, lat. [illegible] strong N. E. trades to lat. [illegible] lon. 31 40, David Lewis, seaman, fell overboard and was lost; no date, lat. 14 25, lon. 47 55, spoke whaling schr. George Jones, of Fairhaven, with 30 bbls. oil. The Wallace is anchored outside the bar.

Bark Acapulco, (of Liverpool,) Hinde, Iquique Oct. 27, with nitrate of soda to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to H. L. Routh, Son & Co. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 25, and crossed the equator Jan. 9 in lon. 35; has had light N. E. trades and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark India, (Russ.,) Jungell, Liverpool, 44 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 24, lat. 49 17, lon. 9 33, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., lasting 36 hours, during which stove bulwarks and split sails; came the southern passage and since had fine weather; Jan. 19, lat. 20 50, lon. 56 24, spoke ship Richard, from Grand Canary for Savannah.

Bark Dilpussand, (of London,) Jones, Shanghai Oct. 22, with teas to order—vessel to Heitmann & Payson. Passed Anjier Nov. 1, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 20, St. Helena 31st, and crossed the equator Jan. 11 in lon. 26; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Linda Abbott, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Scobey, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has had light and moderate weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Annie Whiting, for New-York next day.

Bark Kate Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Antwerp, 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy weather in the English Channel, during which shifted cargo; came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Matchless, (of Guernsey,) Marquand, Rio Janeiro, 49 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Jan. 5 in lon. 34, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Mary Cook, (of Montrose,) Farter, Pillau Dec. 2 via Elsinore 6th, with mdse. to order—vessel to Andrew Dindsay. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, (of Boston,) Bickmore, from —, with mdse. to H. W. Loud & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Alfred, (of Baltimore,) Dennel, Porto Paix, Hayti, 19 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales, and received slight damage; Jan. 19, lat. 23 57, lon. 74 46, spoke schr. Frank Jameson, from Aux Cayes, for New-York; left in port brig Sarah A. Holbrook, for New-York, ldg.; Corina, for Boston in a few days.

Brig Emily Watters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kyffin, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Anna Lassen, (Nor.,) Hermansen, Gottenburg 84 ds., via Christiansund 67 ds., with iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather; Jan. 26, lat. 26 43, lon. 69 25, passed 2 bales of cotton, a vessel's deck-house, hatches and bulwarks, and other wrecked materials, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Brig Fanny, (Swed.,) Boden, Malaga 44 ds., and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had very heavy weather in the Mediterranean; after passing Gibraltar had good trades to lat. 27 58, lon. 51, and since then variable winds and weather.

Brig Joseph Clark, (of Waldoboro, Me.,) Staples, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Hornet and Florence, for New-York.

Brig J. & G. Wright, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wright, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had variable weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Cheviot, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whitney, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly winds.

Brig W. Greenough, (of Picton,) Munro, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Parana and schr. Carrie Douglass, for New York.

Brig Gambia, (of Bucksport,) Gilley, Galveston Jan. 12, with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Grasmere, (of St. Thomas,) Kellin, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to Penniston & Co. Has had light variable winds with thick fog, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Samos, (of Boston,) Snow, Galveston 22 ds., with beef to Charles H. Mallory & Co.—vessel to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Has had rough weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Schr. Webster Barnard, (of Bucksport,) Smith, Matanzas 60 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Addie Osborne, (of Provincetown,) Matteson, Kingston, Ja., 18 ds., with oranges to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather.

Schr. Carrie Douglass, (of St. Andrews,) Wyman, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to W. O'Callahan—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. L. Butler, Butler, Pensacola 25 ds., with lumber to W. A. Park—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Paugussett, Waples, Delaware, for Salem, with corn.

Schr. Merrill C. Hart, Rowley, Savannah 12 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Upton, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. E. Sinnickson, Winfield, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Tiers, Clifford, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Baltimore, Feb. 4, 15 miles N. of Barnegat, saw a schr. ashore.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Allen, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. B. Vandusen, Horton, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Dayton, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. W. H. Pearce, Clifford, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Laura Bridgman, Harris, Darien, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Daniel Pearson, Pearson, Darien, Ga., 13 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Caroline Young, Kendall, Philadelphia.
Schr. W. B. Thomas, Whitmore, Philadelphia.
Schr. E. J. Heraty, Davis, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Manantico, Claypole, Philadelphia.
Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Schr. Caroline Kenzie, Allen, Philadelphia.
Schr. Richard Law, Campbell, Norfolk.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. B. F. Reeves, Bramond, Philadelphia.
Schr. R. S. Warren, Pickering, Philadelphia.
Schr. Eugene Borda, French, Philadelphia.
Schr. Sardinia, Holbrook, Richmond, for Boston.
Schr. Amy, Hunter, Virginia.
Schr. Samuel Warren, Quigly, Delaware.
Schr. Emma F. Prindle, Chase, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Webb, Jones, Norfolk.
Schr. George Henry, Bearse, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Edward Slade, Jones, Baltimore.
Schr. H. P. Simpson, Crowley, Baltimore.
Schr. E. Nickerson, Crowell, Philadelphia.

BELOW—2 ships, 1 bark and 3 brigs, outside the Bar, unknown.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Minnesota, City of Antwerp and Tiber, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Rapidan, for Havana; Ariadne, for Galveston; Weybosset, St. Louis and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Geo. B. Upton and Wyanoke, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington; ship American Union, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, Baltimore; Neptune, New-York; Bark Robert [illegible], London.

Below, bark Helen Campbell, London; brig Arthur Eggleso, Goree, both at anchor in Gloucester Harbor on account of strong N. W. gale.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 4.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Adelaide, brigs Dauntless Water Witch, Esther, from Rio; Lewis Clarke, Navassa; bark Lemonte, Bermuda.

Passed out, steamer Ohio, Bremen.

Arr. ship Camille, Callao, for orders; brig [illegible], Rio, for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 3.—Arr. brig David Huntley, Curacoa, Boston; Mary E. Ladd, Kingsley, do.; Josie A. Devereaux, New-Orleans, do.; Prentiss Hobbs, Mobile, Portland; bark Melvin, Nantuck., Boston; Louis Crockett, F. N. Houston, Florida, do.; T. J. Trafton, Addie Willow and Mary E. Amsden, Ball, do.; Eddie Pierce, Tarlier, do.; H. S. Rowe, Baltimore, Rockland, Chiloe, Georgetown, D. C., Boston; Hiawatha, Balton, Newburyport.

Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 4.—The steamer Carrie, from New-York, for Brazos, with an assorted cargo, has put in here leaking.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Arrived steamer Erin, from New-York Jan. 18, with 2,594 bales of cotton.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 130 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York; J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE DRAWING.
Will positively take place at Hamilton, Ohio,
FEB. 22, 1871.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $110,000,
AND SEVENTY-FIVE OTHER CASH PRIZES.

The whole enterprise will be divided into 25,000 shares or tickets of $5 each, which can be obtained from the Opera-house Commissioners, at Hamilton, Ohio, or at the office of the Commissioners, 1,227 Broadway, New-York City; or from P. C. DEVLIN, 3 Wall-st. References to any bank in Hamilton, Dayton and Cincinnati, or to the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky. And the following letter will speak for itself:

OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1871.

The Commissioners in charge of the "Opera-house Drawing" are gentlemen well known in the community for financial responsibility and good moral character. We have full faith that they will manage the drawing fairly, and that all prizes will be honestly and impartially distributed. Yours truly,

JOHN B. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT.

NOW READY.

NO. 761 BROADWAY.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhea and all Fevers and Stomach Disorders effectually cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD. Sold in tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at JOHN F. HENRY'S, No. 8 College-place, and at all druggists and grocers.